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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

1989

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Chief Operating Officers and Service Unit Heads

(as of September 30, 1989)

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress

Winston Tabb, Acting Deputy Librarian of Congress

Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian of Congress

Congressional Research Service: Joseph E. Ross, Director

Copyright Office: Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights and
Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services

Law Library: Charles Doyle, Acting Law Librarian

Library Management Services: Rhoda W. Canter, Associate
Librarian for Management

National Programs: Ruth Ann Stewart, Assistant Librarian for
National Programs

Processing Services: Henriette D. Avram, Assistant Librarian for
Processing Services

Research Services: Donald C. Curran, Acting Assistant Librarian
for Research Services

Joint Committee on the Library, 101st Congress, 1st Session

Representative Frank Annunzio (Illinois), Chairman

Representative Mary Rose Oakar (Ohio)

Representative William Clay (Missouri)

Representative Paul E. Gillmor (Ohio)

Representative James T. Walsh (New York)

Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island), Vice Chairman

Senator Dennis DeConcini (Arizona)

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (New York)

Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)

Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman and
Secretary

Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury

Representative Frank Annunzio (Illinois), Chairman of the Joint
Committee on the Library

Mildred Lois Nichols Teas (term expires March 9, 1990)

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry

Howard Nemerov

A LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

I am pleased to report to you on the Library's accomplishments of fiscal 1989 and on the progress we have made as a result of the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee review begun in fiscal 1988. As a consequence of the review, we were poised at the close of this year to put into place a major reorganization that will permit the Library to carry out its mission—of service to the collections, to Congress, to the American people, and to free intellectual creativity—more effectively and efficiently.

Moving from MAP review to the transition to a new organization engaged the talents of hundreds of imaginative and dedicated Library staff members who were able to translate our concepts of mission and values into realities. A new thrust for 1989 was the establishment of Special Project Teams to analyze *and propose solutions to* systemic problems that cut across the boundaries of Library organization and that hamper the fulfillment of our mission. In the preparation of our fiscal year 1991 budget request, we adopted a theme, "The Library of Congress: serving the Congress and the nation by assuring the quality and accessibility of the national collection," as a means of reinforcing the concept that awareness of our mission underscores everything the Library does.

Service to Congress remained a high priority. The pages that follow include accounts of our strong participation in the first year of the Congress's Bicentennial celebration, of the Congressional Research Service project entitled "Congress in the Year 2000," of congressional approval of U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention, and of our role in the observance of the "Year of the Young Reader." These and other activities are characteristic of the Library's view of its mission.

Thus in fiscal 1989 the Library engaged in learning some new ways of doing business that will allow us to meet the challenges of the coming decade and the next century. Our goal is to provide leadership in supplying the information and knowledge needs of the American people for the twenty-first century.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James H. Billington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

MILESTONES OF 1989

The milestones by which the Library of Congress charts its course are the achievements that bring it national and international recognition and shape its mission. Sometimes an event's lasting impact on the institution is not immediately apparent. Other events are recognized as significant right away. However perceived, these events are historically significant developments in the life of the Library.

The passage of legislation in July 1914 made it the role of the Library of Congress to provide "legislative reference." Seventy-five years later, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) has become what is probably the preeminent research arm of any legislative body in the world. The Congress in 1914 could hardly have envisioned the kind of role that CRS would play in what was one of this year's notable events—the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Congress with all its attendant activities. Other milestones for the Library in 1989 were the conclusion of the management and planning review followed by the transition to a new organization, the observance of the Year of the Young Reader, and the working out of American adherence to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Significant events can also set trends or affect Library operations for decades. Some of the milestones of 1989 challenge the reader to foresee where they will take the Library in the years to come.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONGRESS

In the first year of a two-year celebration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress, the Library joined with the House and Senate in planning a number of activities to commemorate the historic events of 1789. Two major conferences, two major exhibitions, an Educators Institute, smaller gatherings and special projects, and a book were part of this commemoration.

The Congressional Research Service and the House and Senate bicentennial offices jointly sponsored a bicentennial research conference on "Understanding Congress" in February 1989. The following month, a second gathering addressed the topic "Knowledge, Power, and the Congress." Both attracted considerable attention from members of Congress, a number of whom participated as speakers, commentators, or panelists. Leading scholars representing a variety of disciplines and other experts in private industry and in the media also participated in these conferences.

"Understanding Congress"

The keynote speaker for the first conference was historian and biographer David McCullough, who, in his address on "Time and History on the Hill," talked about some of the wonderful figures who have populated Capitol Hill—"Uncle" Joe Cannon of Illinois and Justin Morrill of Vermont—for whom there are no good, up-to-date biographies. "The plain fact is we historians have neglected Congress," he said. "Two hundred years after the creation of Congress, we have only begun to tell the story of Congress. Maybe this occasion can help inspire a change in outlook." Mr. McCullough's presentation so impressed congressional leaders that he was invited to address the joint session of Congress commemorating the opening of the First Congress.

The topics of the five panels at the conference were "What We Ought to Know about Our National Legislature," "Researching Congress: The Paradox of Sources," "The Examined Life: Writing Congressional Biographies," "Separate But Equal: Two Hundred Years of Legislative-Executive-Judicial Relations," and "Congress in the Public Eye: Media and Public Opinion." The sessions took place in the House and Senate caucus rooms.

"Knowledge, Power, and the Congress"

This second Library of Congress symposium on the subject of knowledge and power sponsored by the Council of Scholars built upon themes developed during the first symposium, held the previous fiscal year, and dealt with various aspects of how Congress uses knowledge and information in the conception, design, enactment,

KNOWLEDGE, POWER, AND THE CONGRESS

The Sessions and Speakers

Welcoming Remarks

Speaker: The Honorable James C. Wright
Speaker of the U.S. House of
Representatives

"Knowledge, Power, and Congress: Toward a Legislature of the First Kind"

Speaker: Theodore Lowi
Cornell University

Commentator: The Honorable Thomas S. Foley,
House Majority Leader

"Knowledge, Power, and the First Congress"

Speaker: Gordon S. Wood
Brown University

Commentators: Joseph Cooper, Rice University
James Sterling Young, University of
Virginia

"Knowledge, Power, and Parliaments: A European Perspective"

Speaker: Denis Healey
Member of Parliament

"The Making of the Modern Congress"

Speaker: Nelson Polsby
University of California at Berkeley

Commentators: Frank B. Freidel, Historian and
Author
David Brady, Stanford University

"Bringing Knowledge to Power: How Congress Uses Information and Analysis"

Speaker: Allen Schick
University of Maryland

Commentators: Carol Weiss, Harvard University
The Honorable David E. Price, U.S.
House of Representatives

"Rational Ignorance, Professional Research, and Politicians' Dilemmas"

Speaker: Mancur Olson
University of Maryland

Commentators: The Honorable Newt Gingrich,
U.S. House of Representatives
Jodie T. Allen, Deputy Editor of
"Outlook," *Washington Post*

"Knowledge, Power, and Morality: A Congressman's Day-to-Day Concerns"

Speaker: Carl F. H. Henry
Theologian and Author

"Knowledge, Power, and National Security Policy"

Speaker: Ernest May
Harvard University

Commentator: The Honorable Stephen J. Solis, Jr.,
U.S. House of Representatives

"New Directions in Economic Policy Making in the United States"

Speaker: Lawrence Summers
Harvard University

Commentators: Isabel Sawhill, The Urban Institute
William A. Niskanen, Jr., The Cato
Institute

"Knowledge and Power in the National Legislatures: Lessons from History"

Speaker: Gordon A. Craig
Stanford University

"The Debate over Social Policy: The Larger Issues"

Speaker: Nathan Glazer
Harvard University

Commentators: Laurence E. Lynn, Jr., University
of Chicago
Richard P. Nathan, Princeton University

Closing Remarks

Speaker: James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress

and oversight of policy. The discussions fell into three broad categories: historical and philosophical observations on the relationship between knowledge and power in the Congress; observations dealing with specific sectors of public policy interest; and observations on the relationship between knowledge and power in foreign legislatures.

*Exhibition
and book*

The two-year celebration of the 200th anniversary of Congress got under way with "The Tides of Party Politics," a graphic exhibition opening in February that mapped two centuries of voting patterns in congressional districts, prepared by Kenneth C. Martis. Following this exhibit of color-coded maps and accompanying pictorial materials was the Library's premier event in honor of this bicentennial: "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989," an exhibition curated by Ingrid M. Maar and John R. Sellers, a dramatic record of the role of Congress in American history told through prints and drawings, engravings, portraits, cartoons, manuscripts, photographs, books and pamphlets, and

COUNCIL OF SCHOLARS

- James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
M. H. Abrams, Chair, Class of 1916 Professor of English, Cornell University
Robert Alter, Professor of Comparative Literature, University of California at Berkeley
Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress Emeritus
Gordon A. Craig, J.E. Wallace Sterling Professor of Humanities Emeritus, Stanford University
Clifford Geertz, Professor of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University
Nathan Glazer, Professor of Education and Social Structure, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University
Philip W. Gold, M.D., Director of Neuroendocrine Research, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Robert Heilbroner, Norman Thomas Professor of Economics, New School for Social Research
Gertrude Himmelfarb, Distinguished Professor of History, Emeritus, City University of New York
Gerald Holton, Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics and Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University
Akira Iriye, Professor of History, Harvard University
Joseph Kerman, Professor of Music, University of California at Berkeley
Leszek Kolakowski, Professor of Philosophy, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago
Joshua Lederberg, M.D., former President, Rockefeller University
Laurence E. Lynn, Jr., Professor, School of Social Science Administration, University of Chicago
Laura Nader, Professor of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley
Richard P. Nathan, Director, Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, and Provost, Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, Albany, New York
Michael Novak, Director, Religion, Philosophy, and Public Policy Study, American Enterprise Institute
Robert Nozick, Arthur Kingsley Porter Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University
Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University
Carl Schorske, Professor of History, Princeton University
Jonathan Spence, George B. Adams Professor of History, Yale University

artifacts. A centerpiece of the exhibition, which opened at the end of September, was an interactive video disk that provided personal reflections by some of the men and women who are members of the 101st Congress, and the opportunity for the user to select specific questions to ask each of the members.

*Traveling
exhibit*

A traveling version of this exhibition, organized in cooperation with the American Library Association and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will visit thirty U.S. cities in 1990 and early 1991. Several events held in conjunction with both exhibitions attracted the participation of members of Congress and their families and other distinguished guests and visitors.

To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989, by James H. Hutson, captures many of the highlights of the exhibition and provides a colorfully illustrated anecdotal history of the institution. The book records events leading to the creation of Congress, the controversy over its location, the election of its members, rules and procedures of each house, memorable debates and proceedings on the floor, and prerogatives of members of Congress. It describes achievements, such as the securing of rights, accomplishments in foreign policy, the promotion of knowledge or expeditions of discovery, and suggests some of the challenges Congress and the country will face in the next century.

*Educators
Institute*

The Library's first Educators Institute, held in July 1989, offered thirty educators and librarians from throughout the United States a two-week opportunity to learn firsthand about the institution of Congress and the resources at the Library that are available to instruct and stimulate young people. The institute focused, appropriately, on the first 200 years of the Congress.

This institute, the first in a two-year program to display the Library's vast resources and demonstrate its commitment to national education outreach, featured eminent congressional historians and

scholars, CRS analysts, and other Library staff members who discussed the history and development of the Congress and explored the richness and magnitude of the Library's collections. Participants also learned about the availability of primary research materials in other major repositories such as the National Archives.

Special guest instructors included Senator Robert F. Byrd of West Virginia, author of a recently published history of the U.S. Senate; Richard Baker, director of the U.S. Senate Historical Office; and Charlene Bickford and Kenneth R. Bowling, coeditors of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789-1791*. The success of the institute evoked a collective response from participants that read, in part, "We have gained an understanding and appreciation of our national heritage . . . which will animate and enrich our work as librarians and teachers. We have had experiences which will make us better citizens as well as better educators and gained the skills necessary to successfully transfer our excitement to the classroom."

CONCLUSION OF THE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING REVIEW

The management and planning review process set in motion in fiscal 1988 produced explicit statements of values and mission for the Library, numerous recommendations for solutions to problems and for new avenues of activity, and a major rethinking of the functional alignment of the Library organization with its missions. The review, which underscored the size and complexity of the Library, suggested the need for strategic planning to identify opportunities for progress, new approaches to increase economy and efficiency, new technologies and new applications of older ones, and many other initiatives.

By the end of fiscal 1988, the review was nearly finished; by the end of the calendar year, the process was complete; and in January 1989, a full-scale effort was launched to address the issues identified in the review process. What emerged at the end of fiscal year 1989

was a dramatically new Library organization and either the accomplishment of many of the identified objectives or plans to achieve those objectives in the near future.

Thus armed with the information needed to confront the challenges and opportunities of the 1990s, the Library is better prepared to plan for the year 2000, the year of its own bicentennial, and for a course of action that will carry it into the twenty-first century.

MAP report

In January 1988, the Librarian charged the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee with finding ways to (1) increase the Library's administrative efficiency, including the assurance of greater job satisfaction for the staff; (2) improve methods of selecting, cataloging, preserving, and maintaining the Library's collections; (3) increase and deepen the direct scholarly use of the Library; (4) improve the Library's service to the Congress and other government agencies, including the judicial and legal communities; and (5) broaden and rationalize the Library's national library service to its external constituencies.

In November 1988 the committee submitted a three-hundred-page report to the Librarian, other Library officials, and presidents of the labor organizations. Besides articulating the Library's mission of service and the institutional values—service, quality, effectiveness, innovation, participation, staff development, and fairness—that will support the mission, the report contained 108 recommendations addressing the five charges given to the committee. The MAP Committee also indicated which recommendations it had determined were of high priority. Many of the activities described elsewhere in this report were initiated as a result of the committee's recommendations.

To increase administrative efficiency, the committee recommended the creation of an interactive online system to support administrative needs, the establishment of effective communications and problem-solving processes between labor and management, the development

of job enrichment opportunities within the Library, and improvements in such areas as performance evaluation, supervisory training, and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaint resolution.

*Care of the
collections*

To improve care of the collections, high priority goals included the virtual elimination of unprocessed arrearages, the use of impact statements for contemplated acquisitions of significant size, improved support for recommending officers, improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of cataloging in general, the adoption of throughput time as a principal measure of success in materials processing, the correction of environmental problems that threaten the collections, and the preparation of disaster plans.

In response to the charge to increase and deepen scholarly use of the Library, the committee highly recommended a policy to promote such use and strategic planning to support it, a centralized computer-based registration system for readers, and the enrichment of catalog records with "free-text" subject terms.

To better serve Congress and other official constituencies the committee recommended the acquisition of the National Translations Center and the consolidation of the Library's foreign-language capabilities in an expanded center, the use of a single tracking and data collection mechanism for all congressional requests, the completion of the development of the classification system for law, a review of the organization of the Law Library, and, most significantly, the establishment of a fee-for-service element in the Library.

In answer to the fifth charge, broadening the Library's external service to its constituencies, recommendations emphasized enhanced and more rational visitor services, a coordinated program of external communications, creation of a central automated public inquiries unit as part of a national reference network, revitalization of the Library's relations with other libraries, and establishment of a center for research in library and information science.

MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Ellen Hahn, General Reading Rooms Division,

Chair

Winston Tabb, Research Services, Vice Chair

Sandra Baumgardner, Library Services Division,
CRS

Herbert Becker, Information Technology Services

Constance Bradshaw, MARC Editorial Division

Gerald Burguera, Processing Services

Louis Drummond, Automation Office, CRS

Susan Finsen, Congressional Research Service

Carl Fleischhauer, American Folklife Center

Michael Grunberger, African and Middle Eastern
Division

Josie Hawkins, Research Services

Geoffrey Henderson, Copyright Cataloging Division

John Lewis, Collections Management Division

Tyrone Mason, Cataloging Distribution Service

Daniel Mulhollan, Government Division, CRS

LaVerne Mullin, Law Library

Stephen Ostrow, Prints and Photographs Division

Ruth Polan, Special Materials Cataloging Division

James Pruett, Music Division

Lucia Rather, Processing Services

Michael Shelley, Shared Cataloging Division

Margaret Smith, Processing Services

Roberta Stevens, Cataloging Distribution Service

Mary Jack Wintle, National Library Service for the

Blind and Physically Handicapped

Robert Worden, Federal Research Division

Robert Zich, Office of Planning and Development

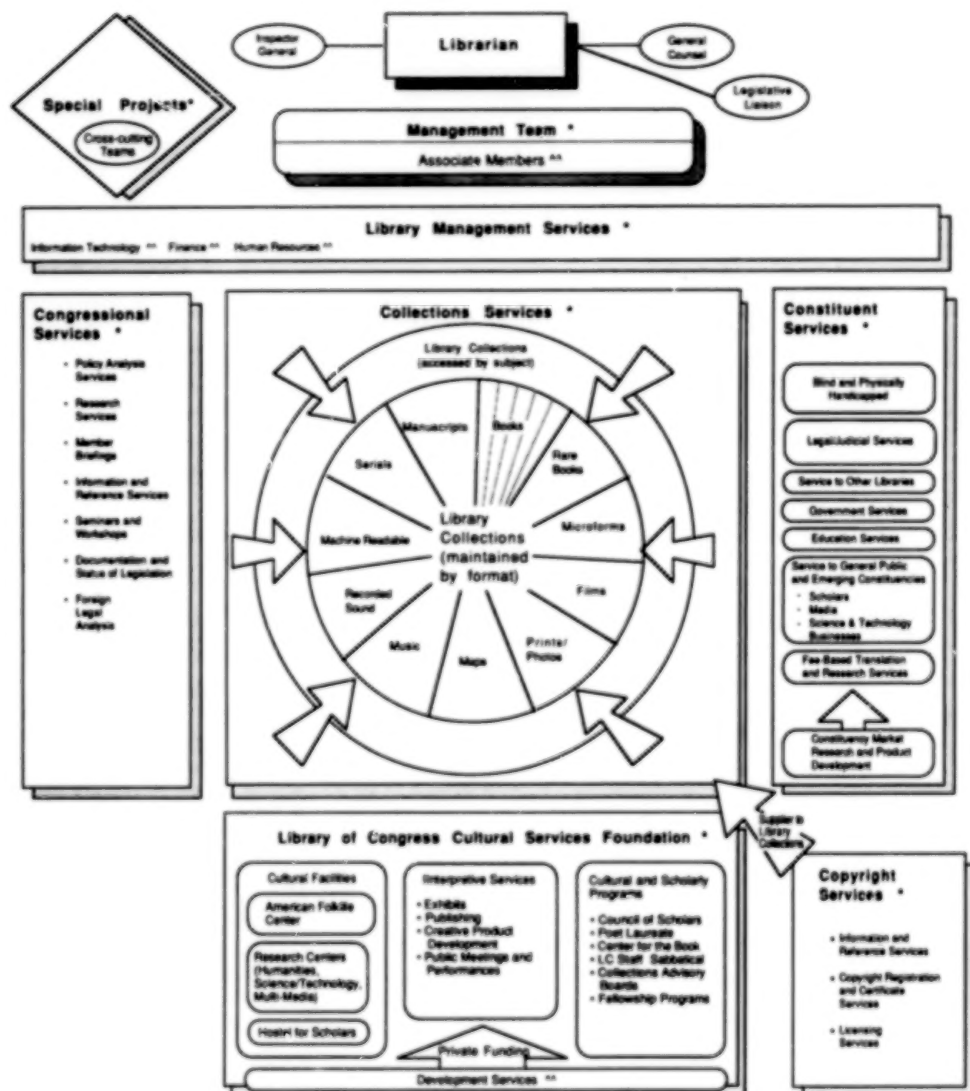
Macro- organization

At a senior management retreat held in December 1988, the Librarian unveiled a bold, innovative plan for the Library, a new macro-organizational concept of operations. Responding to a new philosophy of operations and creating a new participatory structure, the macro-organizational concept identified seven service units focused on specific missions that would form the basis for a new organization and that would operate through management teams in a more collegial, less hierarchical manner than was typical in the past. In a period beginning in January known as the transition, the Librarian challenged the staff to seek ways to implement the concept.

The macro-organizational concept of operations represented the Library of Congress in terms of the four objects of service defined in the Library's mission statement: the collections, Congress, the American people, and free intellectual creativity. The concept envisioned a new Management Team to function as a policy develop-

ment and strategic planning body with Library-wide perspective, but with each member exercising concurrent line responsibilities. It also created a new unit called Special Projects. The transition dealt with translating concept into reality, a process that would directly involve about five hundred members of the Library staff.

MACRO-ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS



December 1988

THE TRANSITION

Transition Team

From January to the end of the fiscal year, a Library-wide Transition Team met on a weekly basis. The team consisted of department heads from the current organization, coordinators for teams formed to define the functions and structure of the new service units, and the presidents of the labor organizations. The Librarian held six open forums to discuss transition issues with the staff.

Responsible for the implementation of the reorganization, the Transition Team incorporated the recommendations of the MAP report and other ideas into a strategic planning document designed to focus on a methodology to achieve the new organizational goals for the Library as a whole. This document—developed around the seven values—defined the mission of the institution and then focused more specifically on the goals, objectives, and strategies that derived from the mission. The document also served as the model for a similar planning document for each service unit. In a parallel effort in each service unit, a team defined the mission and the functions and associated organizational units within it. The existing organization of the Library was carefully examined to identify current units that would support the functions of the new service units, units that would no longer be necessary, and units that needed to be created to perform new functions.

As the Transition Team reviewed the proposed mission and function statements for the various service units, a number of areas of functional ambiguity were identified. Resolving questions of organizational location or overlapping functions, which sometimes proved to be an evolutionary process, was undertaken by working groups within the main Transition Team.

Planning new service units

Once the mission and function statements for the new service units were completed and approved by the Transition Team in February, the skeleton had taken shape. The seven new service units were Collections Services, Congressional Services, Constituent Services,

Copyright Services, Cultural Affairs, Library Management Services, and Special Projects. The task of fleshing out the body of the new organization was distributed to all levels of the institution with the formation of multilevel service unit transition teams. (See "Administration, Space, and Personnel" for a more detailed description of the new service units.)

TRANSITION TEAM

James H. Billington	Librarian of Congress
Henriette D. Avram	Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
Martez Baker	President, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 2477
Rhoda Canter	Associate Librarian for Management Services/ Coordinator for Library Management Ser- vices Transition Team/Coordinator for Spe- cial Projects Office (June-September)
Donald Curran	Associate Librarian of Congress/Acting Assistant Librarian for Research Services (March- September)
Charles Doyle	Acting Law Librarian
Ellen Hahn	Coordinator for Constituent Services Transition Team/Coordinator for Special Projects Office (May-June)
Alan Jabbour	Coordinator for Cultural Affairs Transition Team (June-September)
Mary Ann Joyce	President, AFSCME Local 2910
Declan Murphy	Coordinator for Special Projects Office (January-April)
Ralph Oman	Register of Copyrights/Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services/Coordinator for Copyright Services Transition Team
Joseph Ross	Director, Congressional Research Service/ Coordinator for Congressional Services Tran- sition Team
Dennis Roth	President, Congressional Research Employees Association
Ruth Ann Stewart	Assistant Librarian for National Programs/ Coordinator for Cultural Affairs Transition Team (January-June)
Winston Tabb	Acting Deputy Librarian of Congress (June- September)/Coordinator for Collections Ser- vices Transition Team
Warren Tsuncishi	Acting Assistant Librarian for Research Services (January-February)

Each service unit transition team was responsible for the definition of that unit's approach and the delineation of its new organization. The transition approach document defined team structure and membership so as to achieve widespread participation by all levels of staff, outlined the methods the team would use to effect the transition, and anticipated any education or training needs that would result from the transition. Review and approval of the membership of each team by the Transition Team ensured the diversity of knowledge and experience necessary to the team as well as representation from all areas and layers of the institution. Work module teams were formed to address major functions within each new service unit. The work module teams were specifically charged with the development of micro-level target organizations and detailed task plans for implementation. The Library-wide strategic planning document was given more definition as specific action plans were put forward by each service unit team to achieve goals and objectives.

The same care was taken in the formation of special project teams that were established in consultation with the Transition Team to carry out stated missions, usually working on particular issues or areas that were identified by the MAP review as global institutional problems or deficiencies.

Transition plans

Throughout the period from February through May 1989, the work module teams and service unit transition teams were intensively involved in the development of the transition approaches and plans. As those documents were completed for each service unit, they were submitted to the Transition Team and made available to all Library staff for comment. Where appropriate, outside constituencies were also given the opportunity to respond to the draft plans. At the conclusion of the comment periods the service unit transition teams and work module teams reviewed all of the varied input and made the logical revisions in their transition approaches and plans. The final documents, including explanation of the comments received and the suggested changes which were or were not made in the plans, were presented to the Transition Team for final review and approval.

*Budget
requests*

The preparation of budget requests during 1989 reflected the transition's progress. Each service unit transition team derived budget priorities for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991 from its action plans. Priorities for 1989 were limited to actions which could be accomplished with existing funds during the remainder of that fiscal year. The fiscal 1990 request was developed under the old process and followed the traditional incremental approach to requesting new resources for specific departmental units.

Preparation of the fiscal 1991 request began with the formation of a working group composed of those individuals with primary fiscal responsibility throughout the institution. Their advice on how to restructure the Library's request guided the subsequent development of the budget package by members of the Transition Team. The Transition Team reviewed all of the Library's priorities and identified critical themes that applied to the entire institution: "The Library of Congress: serving the Congress and the nation by assuring the quality and accessibility of the national collection" was the theme for the 1991 request.

Law Library

No decision was made in fiscal 1989 concerning the organizational location of one department from the Library's old structure—the Law Library. During the summer, the Transition Team sent staff from Special Projects to meet with Law Library staff members to solicit their views on the mission and functions of the department and on the opportunities it faces, particularly with respect to service to its legal, judicial, and academic constituencies; to provide an open forum for all staff to express their ideas about how the Library should respond to these opportunities, including how fee-for-service mechanisms might be applied; and to report on their findings to the Transition Team.

Within the Law Library, a series of meetings of those involved in Library-wide and departmental transition planning resulted in the creation of a Law Library Services Plan, which included a concise mission statement and a plan of action for achieving better service to Congress and the nation. Some of the plan's objectives that were accomplished during the year included enhanced contact with the Congressional Research Service and congressional offices and the formation of a preservation team.

Law Library staff members consistently put forth their vision of the department as a world-renowned international research institute in comparative law, with the comprehensive, current collections needed to support this role. Recommendations to achieve the ideal mission included attainment of a higher visibility with both Congress and the U.S. legal community and new channels of communication with the former, stronger institutional leadership, a more active publications program, more initiative and planning for products and services, and a fuller realization of the unique resources of the Law Library's foreign legal specialists and its collections through activities such as the production and marketing of data bases, the provision of training in foreign legal research, the presentation of seminars on important legal topics, and the promotion of substantive research on comparative law through a program of visiting scholars. At the end of the fiscal year a final decision on the Law Library's organizational structure was postponed pending the appointment of a new Law Librarian.

*The new
organization*

The Transition Team met for the last time on September 28, and the Library's transition to a new organizational structure was officially concluded on September 30. With the start of fiscal 1990, the team was succeeded by the Library Management Team, composed of the Librarian of Congress, the acting Deputy Librarian, the heads of the seven service units, and the acting Law Librarian. Several associate librarian positions were filled on an acting basis, and a number of positions at the directorate level in the new organization also remained to be filled. Active recruitment for these positions continued into fiscal 1990.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

CRS at 75

Upon enactment in 1914 of the legislation that would lead ultimately to the creation of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), Senator Robert La Follette, Sr., its author, declared that "by adopting it Congress has taken an important and necessary step toward rendering the business of lawmaking more efficient, more exact, economically sound and scientific." With few changes, the same language appeared annually in legislative branch appropriations acts until this

part of the Library of Congress was given permanent statutory authority in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. That legislation accomplished two major things. It established a separate department of the Library (then known as the Legislative Reference Service) and it gave that department—and the Library—a larger sense of mission. In view of the increasing scope and complexity of public policy issues, Congress needed assistance comparable in quality to that given to the executive branch and contending interest groups.

*The 1970
reorganization*

The 1970 amendments to the Legislative Reorganization Act authorized an increased emphasis on in-depth research and analysis in addition to the provision of what had become traditional legislative reference services. The Library department was to provide analytical assistance in legislative decision-making and maintain “continuous liaison” with all congressional committees. Renamed the Congressional Research Service, it was expected to become the “research and information arm” of the Congress, knowledgeable in subject areas relevant to major issues before the Congress and able to contribute directly at every stage of the legislative process. The legislation also encouraged CRS to be innovative and imaginative in designing new services to assist the Congress and to develop more effective ways to provide traditional services.

Looking to the future, CRS launched this fiscal year a project called Congress in the Year 2000, a two-year multidisciplinary project that is studying the policy challenges and institutional changes that Congress is likely to encounter in the first years of the new century. The Congressional Research Service commissioned several studies by outside specialists, followed by a two-day seminar in February at which three specialists presented papers on the prospects for and implications of economic, demographic, and technological change. A conference planned for early fiscal 1990 will revisit these topics and examine the commissioned papers. Another conference will take place in the summer of 1990. The project is part of the Library’s celebration of the Bicentennial of the Congress in 1989.

Year of the Young Reader Early in the fiscal year, the Librarian of Congress, the director of the Center for the Book, and other librarians attended a White House ceremony at which President Reagan proclaimed 1989 the "Year of the Young Reader," so designated to encourage "programs, ceremonies, and activities aimed at giving children and young adults the gift, the joy, and the promise of reading." In his proclamation, President Reagan stated that "nurturing a love of reading in children is crucial for their personal growth and well-being and for the continued health and vigor of our communities and country. Now as always, America needs a literate and knowledgeable citizenry fully conversant with and determined to defend our heritage of liberty and learning."

The national reading promotional themes developed for the Year of the Young Reader, cosponsored by the Center for the Book and the Children's Literature Center, received widespread attention and support. To date, more than twenty national organizations and fifty corporations have participated as sponsors. The new First Lady, Mrs. George Bush, served as honorary national chair of the campaign.

At the Library of Congress, as a prelude to the Year of the Young Reader, author Katherine Paterson delivered a lecture in November 1988. Twice winner of the Newbery Medal and a winner of the American Book Award, Katherine Paterson is known to many young readers as the author of *Bridge to Terabithia* and *The Great Gilly Hopkins*. Early in the year, to celebrate International Children's Day in May, acclaimed graphic artist Antonio Frasconi presented slides and a film produced by his son.

Local public television station WETA sponsored and taped a program in the Library's Great Hall in which the Librarian of Congress and others read to more than a thousand children. In observance of Family Reading Month, WETA later broadcast selections from the tapes during its regular daytime programming. In January, fifty blind and physically handicapped children from Washington, D.C., area schools came to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) to hear children's author Eloise Greenfield tell stories. There was also a presentation by the famous

troupe of disabled and nondisabled puppets, The Kids on the Block, who used a special script for the occasion. The National Library Service presented the participants with colorful prints and braille readers' cards recognizing that they are readers in the NLS national network. The event marked the launching of a national distribution of the cards to all participants in the network who are age seventeen or under.

*The Berne
Convention*

On March 1, 1989, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the oldest and most extensive multilateral copyright treaty, came into force for the United States. United States entry into the union, a landmark event in the evolution of U.S. copyright law, marks the effective end of a period of qualified participation by the United States in multilateral copyright relations and the beginning of a period of full participation in world copyright affairs. Compliance by the United States with Berne required amendment of the Copyright Act of 1976. Essentially the principal policy change was the elimination of the copyright notice as a requirement for the full acquisition of copyright. That so little in the 1976 statute had to be changed to bring it into conformity with the minimum requirements of Berne was owing to the Berne-compatible changes made by Congress in its earlier comprehensive revision of the copyright law.

Constitutive formalities for copyright, a feature of U.S. law in one form or another since 1790, have been eliminated. For the first time, it can be said with complete accuracy that copyright protection attaches to an author's work automatically, without formalities, upon the creation of the work in some physical medium. The United States now joins virtually every nation in rejecting formalities as preconditions for the existence, exercise, or enjoyment of copyright. United States adherence to Berne is a step long warranted in its own right. But there is no doubt that it was powerfully motivated by collateral efforts by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) enforceable standards governing the protection of intellectual property, including copyright. The practical starting point of this effort for all nations is the Berne Convention.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

SPECIAL PROJECT TEAMS

Unprocessed arrearages

Headed by Michael Shelley, the Special Project Team for Unprocessed Arrearages was established in April. Its task: to conduct a comprehensive census of the Library's arrearages of materials of all types that had never been cataloged or otherwise processed, determine the resources needed to process them, and develop a plan for significantly reducing these arrearages. The Library subsequently received a congressional request to submit a similar report by December 1, 1989. At the end of fiscal 1989, the team had nearly completed the data collection phase of its work and had developed an unprecedented body of information about the numerous and varied items awaiting processing.

The team's data collection began with the creation of a detailed sampling and estimating device to determine the scope of the arrearages. This instrument was tested in the Library's map collections. When the sampling device was applied to the prints and photographs collections, the Library discovered that its often-quoted count of unprocessed materials in that area might have been underestimated by some five million items.

ROLLUP

A special project team is conducting and evaluating the Remote Online LOCIS User Pilot (ROLLUP), an experiment to test the feasibility of and national interest in direct access to the Library's automated bibliographic, congressional bill status, copyright, and referral information files. Headed by Suzanne Thorin, the six-month project will also examine the use of this access for interlibrary loan queries to the Library. Fourteen libraries, representing public, academic, and research institutions, were chosen to participate in the pilot and had begun sending staff to the Library for training at year's end.

- Affirmative action* Headed by Ben Benitez and Susie Barfield, a special project team was established to suggest innovative options for dramatically improving the Library's affirmative action program. The team drafted an affirmative action plan that incorporated a variety of programs and goals to be realized over a three-year period. Management acceptance of the plan was pending at year's end.
- Secondary storage facility* An existing group that had been planning for an off-site facility to house lesser used materials and hence relieve critically needed stack space in the Library's Capitol Hill buildings became a special project team to develop plans for a secondary storage facility. Headed by Steven Herman, the team investigated the selection and preservation of materials for the facility, means of inventory control, reader service, and management of the facility. A small-scale test of work flows, procedures, and automation support necessary to operate such a facility was planned for early fiscal 1990. The funding request for the facility in the Library's fiscal 1990 budget was not approved, however, and at year's end, the Library planned to resubmit the proposal in the fiscal year 1991 budget request.
- Internal communications* Numerous transition groups identified the need to assess the adequacy of the Library's internal and external communications. A special project team, concentrating solely on the internal, explored a range of matters from formal administrative communications to informal communications and various means from electronic to print. Headed by Robert Davis, the team developed a comprehensive plan for improving communications within the Library and for assessing them on a continuing basis. Presentation of the team's report, which will include a new written policy on internal communications, was pending at the close of the fiscal year.
- In June a task force headed by Mr. Davis and made up of special project team representatives and other staff members was spun off to develop a single recommendation—the creation of a new staff newsletter—and wrote a project plan to accomplish this. The Transition Team accepted this plan in early September 1989.

AMERICAN MEMORY

In fiscal 1988, the Librarian launched a pilot project, called American Memory, to explore ways to deliver some of the Library's unparalleled resources to a wider audience, particularly to schools and libraries nationwide, using new technologies. Following initial briefings on the project, officials and liaisons from custodial divisions identified 136 candidate collections from twenty-two divisions or offices within the Library for potential inclusion in American Memory; headed by Robert Zich, project officials and an advisory committee went to work to make this innovative idea a reality.

The Library developed an initial prototype for American Memory to respond to the numerous requests for demonstrations from individuals, library and education groups and associations, and representatives of the various technology industries, in addition to presentations to members and committees of Congress. Reinforcing its congressional funding were several private sector gifts to the project of equipment, software, time, and direct grants.

Prototype

The next phase of activity included the creation of a real prototype, the identification and evaluation of more definitive lists of project candidates from the Library's collections, development of sample "exhibits" to be used in the new prototype, and a host of cataloging, indexing, preservation, and other technical questions. A user survey canvassed every state library agency and 93 percent of the member libraries of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) to determine potential interest in American Memory. The initial American Memory prototype will be evaluated at three school sites.

WHOLE BOOK CATALOGING

Headed by Susan Vita, the Whole Book Cataloging Project was designed to test the hypothesis that cataloging functions can be structured and integrated in new ways to improve efficiency and

enhance job satisfaction while maintaining quality and productivity. It officially got under way on May 22, 1989. The experiment explores replacing the venerable assembly-line method of technical processing. In light of the challenges of the 1980s—increased reliance on automation and international cooperation, the complexity of new cataloging rules, and production problems caused by staffing and budget shortages—the Library decided that the time was right for taking a new look at the old way of doing business, a decision made in a new climate that encouraged fundamental reexamination of organizational structure.

*Team
concept*

Accordingly three groups were established to conduct whole book cataloging, first by teams and then, after a year, by an individual. Involved were materials in Hispanic area studies, in religion/philosophy/psychology, and in education/sports/recreation. The team concept was based on the premise that a group could complete all the various tasks of cataloging more effectively and efficiently than large organizational units aligned by cataloging specialty. Since no single individual could hope to be the ultimate technical expert in all the functions of a whole book team, the team leader replaced the traditional first-line supervisor in this experiment.

An initial goal of the project was to place all books under initial, preliminary bibliographic control in a timely matter. Using a microcomputer- or PC-based system, despite heavy receipts of current materials and a large inherited arrearage of unsearched books, all three teams accomplished this task; they created preliminary cataloging for some seven thousand items in a little over four months and kept reasonably current with incoming materials.

During the second six months of the project, the Library will evaluate the team concept. Can teams produce cataloging as efficiently as the assembly line? Accordingly, team members have been challenged

to set production goals that will demonstrate their success. Quality of the work, improved throughput time, and increased staff morale will also be measured. This information will form a basis for the Library's decision whether to reorganize cataloging along team lines.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Reacting to new ideas, or sometimes revisiting old ones, is part of daily life at the Library of Congress. New technologies are often prominent aspects of new programs, as is the case with the American Memory Project or the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room. Other ideas challenge the Library to find new ways of improving operations and service.

Resystem- ization

The resystemization process, based on a Strategic Information Systems Plan that has evolved over several years, will guide the future development of the Library's large integrated automated systems that support its bibliographic, legislative, and copyright files. Following data collection and an initial systems analysis early in the fiscal year, work proceeded on a model for information in these areas. In a parallel effort, an analysis was done of collections management information. The resystemization effort will also examine client services, which were analyzed briefly and will be more thoroughly studied later.

Alerting services

The Library continued in fiscal 1989 to develop a new, high-technology document delivery system to support the alerting service to Congress known as the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI). The optical-disk based system provides a faster and more reliable way to store, retrieve, and copy materials cited in the CRS data base of public policy literature; it will potentially offer expanded services, including direct access to the full text of the documents themselves. An on-demand printing capability, which allows items to be printed within minutes from a command from a

terminal, filled more than half the paper copies requested by congressional SDI users during the latter half of the fiscal year. The Library also continued to enhance the online file listing CRS products, which offers improved access to current and cumulative lists of CRS products, one-page summaries of CRS reports, and a feature that enables members of Congress and their staff to order CRS products online.

*Upcoming
events*

Planning continued through the end of fiscal 1989 for a major celebration of the upcoming bicentennial of legislation establishing copyright and patent protection, including an exhibition, "America Creates: 200 Years of Patents and Copyrights," scheduled to open at the Library in May 1990. The exhibition is being developed in cooperation with the U.S. Patent Office, the Association of Science and Technology Centers, and the Foundation for a Creative America.

In the spirit of the Educators Institute held as part of the observance of the Bicentennial of the Congress, the Library planned a major National History Day Summer Institute for July 1990 on "Global and Multi-Cultural Historical Perspectives on the Columbian Voyage and Its Legacies." Scheduled to be the first event in a three-year educational endeavor to share the Library's wealth of resources with the nation, the institute will offer participants from throughout the United States a series of lectures, time for individual research in several Library special collections, and field trips.

The American Folklife Center planned two major initiatives for 1990 and beyond. A conference on cultural conservation will be held in May 1990, and a major survey of Italian Americans in the West, with one or more products planned for the 1992 quincentenary observance of Columbus's discovery of the New World, will be undertaken.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS

Congress makes the laws that shape and sustain a society that prizes knowledge and protects free creativity. It provides the Library with funds to promote and celebrate knowledge and creativity. Since 1800, the Library has provided Congress with the knowledge-based services it requires, and through Congress, as the nation's library, it has served constituencies and communities in a variety of ways. Frequent contact and consultation with the Congress underscore the historical and statutory significance of the Library of Congress's role in the nation's capital.

APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal 1989 The Library began the fiscal year with an operating budget that the president signed into law (P.L. 100-458) on October 1, 1988. The Library's appropriated funds increased by 3.8 percent over fiscal 1988.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$153,042,000
Congressional Research Service	44,684,000
Copyright Office	19,697,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	36,474,000
Furniture and Furnishings	3,381,000
	<hr/>
	\$257,278,000

The budget included authority to obligate receipts totaling \$13,034,000 and a sum of \$7,500,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the care of Library buildings. As before, the Library was required to absorb all of the first-year cost of the January 1989 pay raise, estimated to be \$5,912,000. The fiscal 1989 appropriation included \$250,000 for the National Film Preservation Board (P.L. 100-446). A summary statement of financial statistics for fiscal 1989 appears on pp. 84-85.

Fiscal 1990 The Library's budget request for fiscal 1990 totaled \$293 million, a \$35-million increase over 1989 appropriations. The bulk of the increase was for funds to fill authorized positions left vacant for lack of money and for new positions to support the American Memory Project, which received its full program request of more than \$1 million. House and Senate bills were passed in July and September, respectively, and at year's end, with the legislation pending before a conference committee, the Library was operating under a continuing resolution. The House allowed \$271,498,000, a 5.4 percent increase over fiscal 1989; the Senate allowed an additional \$3,012,000 over the House-passed bill.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

101st Congress, 1st Session

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

Committee on Appropriations

United States Senate

Senator Harry Reid (Nevada), Chairman

Senator Barbara Mikulski (Maryland)

Senator Brock Adams (Washington)

Senator Don Nickles (Oklahoma)

Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

Committee on Appropriations

U.S. House of Representatives

Representative Vic Fazio (California), Chairman

Representative Sidney R. Yates (Illinois)

Representative David R. Obey (Wisconsin)

Representative John P. Murtha (Pennsylvania)

Representative Bob Traxler (Michigan)

Representative Lindy Boggs (Louisiana)

Representative Jerry Lewis (California)

Representative Silvio O. Conte (Massachusetts)

Representative John T. Myers (Indiana)

Representative John Edward Porter (Illinois)

LEGISLATION

Other legislative activity affected two Library programs. P.L. 100-99, signed in late September, authorized appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 in the amounts of \$998,000, \$1,050,000, and \$1,120,000, respectively.

Close Up Foundation

In April, the Librarian testified on the Speaker's Civic Achievement Awards Program before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, funded in the Library's 1989 budget (P.L. 100-158) and administered by the Close Up Foundation. The program honors the Speaker of the House of Representatives through the recognition of achievements in civic literacy by upper-level elementary students and schools throughout the nation. In testifying on the House resolution reauthorizing the program for one year, Dr. Billington discussed the Library's views on the relationship between the Library and the Close Up Foundation. Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, the Senate enacted and the president signed the legislation (P.L. 101-118). The Senate report, however, concurred with the Librarian's recommendation that the program should be funded through a different government agency and that any reorganization of the program should consider how to allow private funding to increase participation in it. Another hearing scheduled for late in the calendar year will reconsider the question of maintaining the program in the Library.

Other legislative actions that had a bearing on the Library and prompted testimony by the Librarian and other Library officials included H.J. Res. 226, a resolution declaring that it be U.S. policy that federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on permanent-durable paper, and S. 1067, a bill providing for a coordinated federal research program to ensure continued U.S. leadership in high performance computing. On the former, Library testimony described the preservation problem for libraries and the

range of activities undertaken at the Library to cope with deteriorating collections resulting from paper produced since the 1850s. In testimony on the latter, the Librarian commented on the key role the Library of Congress and other research libraries should play in a "national computer highway."

RESEARCH

Most of the research and reference work done for Congress in support of its legislative mission comes from CRS, the Library's research and information arm of the Congress. Inquiries are answered, however, by all departments of the Library, cover a virtually unlimited range of subjects, and draw upon every type of material that the Library collects.

CRS

In fiscal year 1989, the Congressional Research Service staff responded to more than a half-million requests for information and analysis. Responses ranged from comprehensive, in-depth investigation of subjects of legislative action to research and analysis in a variety of forms on very specific legislative issues.

Major issues

The Major Issues System, begun in 1987, formally identifies major congressional issues at the beginning of each session of Congress. It focuses on issues that are national in scope or receive widespread public attention, have significant impact on the federal budget, the economy, or the nation's social fabric, and are most likely to be the subject of either hearings or legislation. The system tailors the list of issues for each session of Congress to provide a timely and effective focus for CRS activity. The twenty-four major issues in 1989 ran the gamut from AIDS to waste management. The list of issues also indicates the diversity of congressional interests—such as banks and thrifts, campaign financing, child day care, defense procurement reform, deficit reduction, drug control, education, health care, trade, and U.S.-Soviet relations. Measured in terms of number of requests, the topic of greatest interest in fiscal 1989 was trade; other top issues, ranked in descending order of interest, were deficit reduction, health care, productivity and U.S. living standards, and housing and community development.

In response to the increased demand for research on the topic of trade, CRS established a team that cut across several divisions and offices to coordinate work on this issue in fiscal 1989. The CRS Trade Team focused on complex, interconnected U.S. trade and international security issues, working to provide a range of practical and timely products on these issues. This type of organized, interdisciplinary effort to promote a timely and flexible mobilization of resources represented a new approach for the Congressional Research Service. If it proves effective, the Trade Team concept may serve as a model for teams on other important, complex issues.

Daily the Congressional Research Service offers relevant analysis and research on all issues of interest to Congress. Responding to unanticipated issues or events, such as the Alaskan oil spill, required considerable time and attention from CRS.

Law Library The Law Library, which prepares for Congress many reports outlining the positions that foreign legislatures take on various matters of interest, completed more than nine hundred studies on topics as varied as changes in the USSR, claims for damages from oil spill pollution in Alaska, penalties levied against smugglers in Pakistan supplying guerrillas in Afghanistan, narcotics control, economic legal issues, and abortion. The Law Library also contributed to two CRS studies—one involving a comparison of supreme courts in various countries, the other a comparative analysis of certain mining laws in four countries.

The Law Library put in place several innovations in fiscal 1989. A coordinator now ensures that reports provide comparable coverage of issues and writes a comparative introductory analysis for each report. A separate congressional desk was established to improve service to congressional and CRS clients. In addition, Law Library products are now publicized in the CRS *Update* and through existing notification systems such as SDI.

The Law Library gave a three-hour introductory course in federal legal research to eighty-five congressional interns in the summer. The course was supplemented by a handout and reading room exercises designed to provide first-hand experience in answering legal research questions. At year's end, staff members were preparing introductory guides to research in the laws of various foreign countries for an upcoming course in comparative law for congressional staff.

*Throughout
the Library*

In other parts of the Library, various offices responded to more than fifteen thousand congressional inquiries for assistance or for information about Library policies or programs in fiscal 1989. These included requests for services as diverse as special briefings for members, translations outside the scope of CRS, and help in learning about and using other parts of the Library. The Library also made a special notification to members in whose states or districts the traveling version of the exhibition "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989" would be shown. The Loan Division circulated more than thirty-five thousand books to congressional offices.

HEARINGS, BRIEFINGS, AND EXPERT ASSISTANCE

Besides participating in legislative hearings, Library officers met regularly with members and committees of Congress on other matters. At an oversight hearing on Library facilities in March, the Librarian reported on the progress of the renovation and restoration project in the Jefferson and Adams Buildings and also testified on the status of the Library's DEZ (diethyl zinc) mass deacidification program and facility to preserve books printed on acidic paper.

*Joint
Committee on
the Library*

The Joint Committee on the Library met in October 1988 to review current Library activities. The Librarian discussed his thoughts on his first year in office, sketched the progress of the MAP review of Library operations, and reviewed plans for the Library's celebration of the Bicentennial of the Congress, the American Memory Project,

and ways to increase private-sector support for Library special programs. Other topics of discussion were the renovation and restoration project, book preservation, the sales of tapes of the *Bill Digest*, the Law Library, the card catalog, the Library's new telecommunications system, affirmative action, and changes in personnel at the Library.

Other activities involving the joint committee in fiscal 1989 included obtaining approval for the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) to sell the daily *Bill Digest* prepared by CRS and a discussion of plans to produce a general-interest magazine on the Library of Congress. The Library also gained approval to implement the ROLLUP project to offer online reference service to selected libraries around the country and provided a special demonstration of the American Memory Project for the chairman of the committee.

Copyright Office

The Library supports the Congress by offering other forms of expertise, most notably through the Copyright Office. In addition to the ratification and implementation legislation of the Berne Convention, legislative activity that prompted testimony from the Register of Copyrights and others included bills to increase the fees charged by the office, to reduce the number of commissioners on the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, to change the work-made-for-hire and joint work provisions of the Copyright Act, to abrogate states' immunity from copyright infringement suits (the Eleventh Amendment), to grant copyright owners of computer programs the right to control commercial lending (Computer Software Rental Amendment Act), and to protect the moral rights of visual artists. The last bill requires the Register of Copyrights and the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts to conduct jointly a study to evaluate the feasibility of new initiatives that would permit such artists to share in the economic appreciation of their works after their first sale.

The Copyright Office prepared two reports at the request of Congress in fiscal 1989. In March, a report to the House Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Administration of Justice looked into the new technologies affecting filmmaking, including computer color encoding (colorization), panning/scanning, and time

compression and expansion (lexiconning), and how the technologies affect consumers, artists, producers, distributors, and other individuals and industries. A second report to the same subcommittee concluded that the Berne Convention requires copyright protection for works of architecture beyond that now accorded under U.S. law and offered four possible solutions regarding the handling of such works.

LEGISLATIVE PARTICIPATION IN LC PROGRAMS

Events at the Library celebrating the Bicentennial of the Congress attracted the participation of members of Congress, as did several other activities during the year. In January, the American Folklife Center conducted a program for new members and their staffs on "Folklife and Your State." At a breakfast meeting in February, the Librarian briefed interested members on the status of the Library's management review. Members and staff from the Joint Committee on the Library and from the Library's appropriations committees were guests at a dinner in June at which they heard a status report on the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson Building, followed by a tour. Other events at the Library included an inaugural breakfast on January 20, a tea in April for members' wives in honor of Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov, and a series of weekly tours in May and June for members, staffs, and families to introduce them to some of the collections and to illustrate how the Library serves Congress and the nation.

Seminars

Besides the assistance that CRS staff members provide to members, committees, and staff, a number of programs at the Library attract congressional participation. One of these is the annual Public Policy Issues (PPI) Institute, a two-week program by a corps of CRS analysts to review the major issues expected to be predominant in an upcoming session. Periodic seminars for members and staff bring together CRS experts and outside specialists throughout the year to explore the various facets of any given issue. In January, CRS cosponsored with the American Enterprise Institute a three-day seminar for the newly elected members of the 101st Congress.

THE COLLECTIONS

As the Library copes with the proverbial information explosion, the words of Thomas Jefferson take on added poignancy: "There is, in fact, no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." In a democracy, access to information and knowledge is not only fundamental to the successful functioning of the legislature but essential if an enlightened populace is to retain its freedoms.

Maintaining the collections is the fundamental mission of the Library. The acquisition, cataloging, and preservation of a universal collection of human knowledge, information, and expression provide the foundation for other services.

The Library's collections prompt descriptions that border on hyperbole, but not without reason. By the time the Library celebrates its own bicentennial, its collections will exceed 100 million items. They exist already in every known written language, including languages used only by computers. The Library's collections of maps, documentary photographs, sheet music, and motion pictures are the largest in the world. But the Library is also a collector of the rare and the specialized—chamber music, the papers of the first twenty-three U.S. presidents, and the only copy of the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, in Thomas Jefferson's own hand.

In fiscal 1989, many collections activities supported the Library that James H. Billington has characterized as the "largest . . . and most accessible repository of human knowledge in the history of the world."

ACQUISITIONS

The Library has always been an active partner with donors and dealers and with other institutions and countries in the effort to build preeminent collections. The Library received a total of nearly 1.7 million gift items, including gifts of special collections, an increase of more than 100 percent over fiscal 1988. The Library

received several handsome and important additions to the collections in 1989. Especially noteworthy were acquisitions in music, graphic materials, maps, films, and manuscripts.

*Major gifts
and purchases*

One of the notable acquisitions for America's library in fiscal 1989 was a remarkably fine first French edition of Alexis de Tocqueville's *De la démocratie en Amérique* (1835-40) in four volumes. Filling a long-standing lacuna, the volumes arrived in time for inclusion in the Library's major exhibition entitled "A Passion for Liberty: Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy & Revolution."

The long-awaited collections of the work of Charles and Ray Eames, twentieth-century designers of everything from exhibitions to furniture, arrived from the Eames studio in California early in the year. The acquisition contains original papers, office records, drawings, photographs and transparencies, graphics, and motion pictures—almost 750,000 pieces. A grant from the IBM Corporation will continue to support processing of this material.

The Library's collection of Hebraic materials was enhanced by an illuminated 1875 *ketubah*, a Jewish marriage contract, executed in Tetuan, Morocco, and a deluxe facsimile edition of one of the world's most lavishly decorated Hebraic manuscripts, a fifteenth-century manuscript known as the Rothschild Miscellany now housed in the Israel Museum.

From the Far East came the three-volume encyclopedia *Information China: The Comprehensive and Authoritative Reference Source of New China*, produced by a pioneering joint venture between the Chinese Academy of Social Science and a western publisher. It will undoubtedly become the premier reference work to consult on contemporary China.

The Library completed its holdings of the production of noted French poet, typographer, and publisher Pierre Lécure with the added title *Portraits and Autoportraits*. The Library is now the only American collection with a representation of twenty-nine Lécure publications.

Cartography

Important cartographic acquisitions included one of three known copies of a 1768 printed navigational chart on which Benjamin Franklin and his cousin, Timothy Folger, a whaling captain, first delineated the Gulf Stream and indicated how to avoid it when sailing west. The finest gift of fiscal 1989 was a pair of six-inch Gilman Joslin globes, drawn and engraved by William B. Annin in Boston in 1840 and 1870.

The Library's music collections continued to benefit from the generosity of Leonore (Mrs. Ira) Gershwin, who, almost fifty years to the day from the first Gershwin gift, presented an important sketch from *Porgy and Bess* in George Gershwin's own hand. A rare early (September 1918) holograph letter from George Gershwin to Max Abramson and a letter from Ira Gershwin to Albert Goldberg were also added to the collections. The vast and important Moldenhauer Archives, described in last year's *Annual Report*, grew with the addition of music manuscripts by composer Heskell Brisman.

The gift of fifty-nine designs by Winold Reiss, the influential Munich-trained graphic and interior designer and teacher, significantly augmented the architectural collections. The designs, dating from 1915 to 1950, include drawings for the Chrysler Building, the Barbizon Plaza Hotel Bar, and an Elizabeth, N.J., roller rink.

Motion pictures

The addition of the Raymond Rohauer collection brought new luster to the Library's film archives. It includes rare, original nitrate negatives of several important silent films with Buster Keaton, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Rudolph Valentino, Constance and Norma Talmadge, Tom Mix, Sir Ralph Richardson, and Sir Lawrence Olivier. It also contains rare silent and early sound shorts with Jack Benny, Burns and Allen, Robert Benchley, Fanny Brice, Anna Pavlova, W. C. Fields, Duke Ellington, Rodgers and Hart, Cary Grant, Agnes DeMille, Eddie Cantor, and Louis Armstrong.

The papers of three leading Sovietologists—Armand Hammer, internationally known businessman, statesman, art collector, and philanthropist; Paul Nitze, former State Department official, navy secretary, and Strategic Arms Limitations Talks delegate; and William Odom, former army assistant chief of staff and National

Security Agency director—constituted important additions to the manuscript collections. Nearly 50 percent of manuscript receipts consisted of records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Legal Defense Fund, which document the organization's changing relationship with the NAACP, its fundraising activities, and its aggressive legal defense of civil rights during the last five years.

The Library noted with sadness the death this year of Edith Rosenwald, widow of one of the Library's greatest benefactors and a valuable friend of the Library in her own right, who made important additions to the Library's rare book collections.

A selected list of some other significant acquisitions or additions to collections appears below.

NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS: A SELECTED LIST

Tuor, a small book of poetry illustrated by Jennet Lam, published in 1975 by G.L.M., Paris, and *Errante graminées*, illustrated by Joan Miró and also published by G.L.M.

Tuhfat'l Mu'minin, a well-illustrated Persian medieval manuscript

Architectural and furniture designs by Mies van der Rohe and his student, Howard Dearstyne, executed in graphite and colored pencil (168 drawings)

Diazos and blueprints for the Connecticut Avenue Crystal Heights project (Washington, D.C.) by Frank Lloyd Wright

Holograph manuscripts, photocopies of manuscripts, and lyric sheets by Richard Rodgers, from his show *Too Many Girls* and others

A four-page manuscript of Edwin MacDowell's Songs, op. 56, nos. 2 and 3

Victor Herbert's *A Wedding Procession*, in ink holograph manuscript

Correspondence, music, and recordings from violinist Henryk Szeryng

Letters of Irving Berlin and Bing Crosby to composer Harry Ruby and a blueline print of a copyist's piano-vocal score, with holograph annotations, of Ruby's *Horse Feathers*

An autograph letter from Aaron Copland to Andrew Ponder Greene

An Eric Avery linocut, color lithographs by Billy Al Bengston and Paul Beliveau, a Robin Winters woodcut, five wood engravings by Leon Gilmour, and a Kenji Nakahashi silkscreen

The first two volumes of a projected multivolume archaeological work in Korean and English, *Illustrations of Ruins and Relics of Korea*

Recent Soviet posters, numbering 34, from the Leningrad State Library

Radical and revolutionary political posters, a gift (of 450 posters) from Gary Yanker, for the Yanker Collection

Fourteen axonometric drawings of the core areas of Washington, D.C., and Georgetown as they appeared between 1903 and 1985

British Admiralty charts reproduced during World War II, found floating off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, in 1954 (117 charts)

Map collection at Windsor Castle assembled by William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, in the eighteenth century, on color microfiche (4,000 items)

Papers of Ephraim Deinard, noted bibliographer and bookseller, on microfilm

Missing issues of the Czech newspaper *Čas* on microfilm

The Japanese serial *Nikkei pasokon* (Nikkei personal computer) (71 issues)

Several early nineteenth-century imprints of the famous Bulaq Press, Cairo

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Funds available to the Library for the purchase of books, serials, and special format items, which increased by nearly 17 percent over the previous fiscal year, were adequate to meet the basic needs of the general collections. Although funds were insufficient to purchase some rare works and expensive collections, the Library was able to make a number of outstanding acquisitions in fiscal 1989, many of which are noted above.

Serials

The escalating cost of subscriptions to scholarly journals remains one of the Library's chief acquisition problems, exacerbated by the fact that at the same time many new serials of research value continue to appear. Because of important gaps in the Library's serial receipts, especially in science and technology, the Library continued to attempt to identify the most urgently needed works and to acquire them. There was also increased attention paid to copyright deposits as a major source for the acquisition of serials and monographs.

Copyright deposits

The Library initiated other projects to link certain Copyright Office activities more closely to the acquisitions process in the hope of improving receipts through this source while avoiding unnecessary and costly duplication. Copyright acquisition librarians, through research of publishing literature, sent twenty-two hundred demand letters to publishers—an increase of 24 percent over the previous fiscal year—and they sent thirty-two hundred letters in response to requests from elsewhere throughout the Library—a 145 percent increase over fiscal 1988. The value of material received on demand was nearly \$1.5 million. The office transferred almost 745,000 deposits in 1989, which included not only books and serials but also sound recordings, films, maps, and published music. The estimated value of materials transferred to the Library was over \$10.3 million in fiscal 1989. The case of *Oman v. Springer-Verlag* marked the first mandatory deposit (section 407 of the Copyright Act) foreign non-compliance case ever referred to the U.S. Department of Justice.

The demand of the Register of Copyrights for the deposit of three periodicals published with notice of copyright in the United States was refused by the largest scientific publisher in the Federal Republic of Germany. Settlement negotiations were under way at the close of the fiscal year.

ACQUISITIONS—TITLES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	956	26	79,581
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	3,449	91	147,954
Class BL-BX (Religion)	7,068	129	366,943
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	2,500	71	100,891
Class D (History, except American)	15,709	193	682,498
Class E (American History)	2,013	134	122,958
Class F (American History)	5,200	196	203,904
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	3,954	133	310,664
Class H (Social Sciences)	31,707	603	1,109,087
Class J (Political Science)	3,892	101	232,651
Class K and LAW (Law)	10,625	274	550,093
Class L (Education)	2,391	122	194,468
Class M (Music)	5,266	—	402,370
Class N (Fine Arts)	6,916	102	267,830
Class P (Language and Literature)	29,981	791	1,532,276
Class Q (Science)	11,945	289	515,905
Class R (Medicine)	6,621	138	224,803
Class S (Agriculture)	3,038	52	165,348
Class T (Technology)	12,369	354	554,927
Class U (Military Science)	1,601	32	70,620
Class V (Naval Science)	712	23	36,312
Class Z (Bibliography)	4,349	128	229,932
TOTAL	172,262	3,982	8,107,015
<i>Other Collections</i>			
Maps	32,144	5,374	3,820,469
Microforms	155,428	2,475	3,248,826
Motion pictures	850	6,545	96,318
Print materials or products			
Books in large type	15	—	569
Books in raised characters	397	—	7,596
Incunabula	—	—	4,693
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	29,892	—	196,490
Music	6,234	23	3,395,695
Newspapers (bound)	—	497	3,899
Pamphlets	29,316	3,182	257,029
Technical reports	14,997	9,684	735,002
Other	10,741	297	3,096,970
Talking Books	1,868	—	33,043
Video tapes or disks	8,216	—	58,223

ACQUISITIONS—PIECES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	4,040	52	380,479
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	4,501	15	233,704
Class BL-BX (Religion)	9,466	14	525,385
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	3,382	29	198,864
Class D (History, except American)	18,777	108	976,098
Class E (American History)	3,954	41	216,409
Class F (American History)	7,120	279	353,011
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	6,333	39	324,932
Class H (Social Sciences)	45,720	529	2,292,764
Class J (Political Science)	8,247	81	682,694
Class K and LAW (Law)	34,995	984	1,807,585
Class L (Education)	4,752	32	432,497
Class M (Music)	3,849	61	560,678
Class N (Fine Arts)	7,701	163	373,170
Class P (Language and Literature)	29,997	2,139	1,971,148
Class Q (Science)	17,813	218	908,756
Class R (Medicine)	7,081	47	374,233
Class S (Agriculture)	4,459	20	358,370
Class T (Technology)	18,407	869	1,073,504
Class U (Military Science)	2,412	12	155,929
Class V (Naval Science)	1,161	8	88,919
Class Z (Bibliography)	8,716	72	539,951
TOTAL	252,883	5,803	14,829,080

Other Collections

Audio materials (including Talking Books)	68,628	21,263	1,350,165
Manuscripts	645,227	216,389	36,992,230
Maps	32,144	5,374	3,945,770
Microforms	345,662	2,475	7,686,396
Print materials or products			
Books in large type	29	—	8,663
Books in raised characters	912	—	63,025
Incunabula	—	—	5,691
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	29,892	—	196,490
Music	6,234	23	3,716,577
Newspapers (bound)	—	497	37,120
Pamphlets	29,503	5,493	254,906
Technical reports	14,997	9,684	1,458,658
Other	10,741	297	6,685,008
Visual material			
Motion pictures	850	6,545	339,539
Photographs, negatives, prints, and slides	1,075,673	3,502	11,475,442
Posters	1,193	4	64,078
Prints and drawings	13,280	10	278,469
Video tapes or disks	8,216	—	65,408
Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	16,475	52,536	1,065,519
TOTAL	2,299,656	324,092	75,709,154
GRAND TOTAL	2,552,539	329,895	90,538,234

Policy

Work toward the completion of the Library's series of Acquisition Policy Statements made progress with the issuance of statements on ethnic materials, sports and recreation, and comic books; work was nearly complete on a new statement on music and music literature and revised statements on foreign government publications, sound recordings, and moving images. The Library also wrote guidelines for preparing Acquisitions Impact Statements to identify any problems in the custody, organization, or preservation of large collections being considered for acquisition.

The Library continued working with the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) to formulate a conspectus with guidelines for evaluating library collections in a consistent manner and to survey those collections. In 1989 these activities focused on collections in religion, political science, and military science. The Library also participated in RLG's Long-Term Serials Projects in chemistry, business, and mathematics. Meetings to develop cooperative endeavors between the Library and other institutions concentrated on European local history, nonbook copyright deposits in clinical medicine, and biotechnology.

Machine-readable collections

The Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room, created as a pilot project in fiscal 1988, grew significantly with the acquisition of 350 titles in the print reference collection, 75 microcomputer and CD-ROM (compact disk, read-only memory) titles in the machine-readable collection, and 1,375 additional machine-readable titles. Machine-readable materials continue to increase both in numbers and in importance as research tools. The new reading room will also benefit from final regulations published by the Copyright Office in fiscal 1989 requiring deposits of works published solely in machine-readable formats.

Activities in other reading rooms testified as well to the continued importance of nonbook (or nonpaper) collections. The Serial and Government Publications Reading Room, for example, improved access to government documents through a new CD-ROM of the Government Printing Office's MARCIVE file, which provides coverage beginning with the year 1976. To meet the challenges of collecting in this new medium, an interdepartmental team explored technical

progress in the field, evaluated potential acquisitions, and recommended substituting machine-readable data for other formats where appropriate.

PRESERVATION

It is the Library's duty to preserve the body of knowledge that is our legacy to future generations, preferably in its original format, thereby retaining the various media in which that knowledge is stored. The Library has developed or encouraged the development of more permanent means of preserving the materials that libraries acquire and has sought new technologies that will serve the yet unknown preservation needs of the Library and others beyond the year 2000.

DEZ

The Library made significant progress on its deacidification program in fiscal 1989. A pilot plant facility in Deer Park, Texas, is now complete. The DEZ process technology was licensed to the industrial sector through the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the pilot facility conducted an experimental run for the National Archives and Records Administration that was successful and met all its objectives. Key accomplishments in 1989 were the collection of engineering data to support the design of a large-scale facility, definition of the engineering parameters for the optimal performance of the deacidification process itself, and determination of the proper treatment for nonbook formats such as maps or boxed manuscripts. The Library received all data and drawings from a contractor who had designed a facility capable of treating one million books a year. By year's end, the Library had completed initial information gathering on current mass deacidification technologies, characteristics of the Library's collections, and the implications of materials handling for the Library.

Activity in the area of preservation microfilming this year focused on serial sets. The major project for the year was the preparation of selected Brazilian, Mexican, and Indian subnational gazetteers for the Law Library.

Among the many valuable Library items that received conservation treatment were three Hebraic works, *Zikaron bi-Yerushalayim*, containing wood-cut illustrations of the Holy Land (1743); *Dickdook Leshon Gnebreet* by Judah Monis, a grammar of the Hebrew language printed in Boston in 1735; and the *Sefer ha-Mefoar* of Solomon Molcho (1529). Other materials treated included the *Atlas Maritime* (1675), volumes 2 and 3 of the Kevlen *Atlas* (1686), James Madison's *A Brief System of Logick*, volumes 6 and 7 of George Washington's diaries, C. P. E. Bach's *Passion Oratorio*, and Haydn's "Sinfonie in D." The Library completed a planning document for the conservation treatment of the Presidential Papers, and several custodial divisions used phased conservation techniques to provide special housing for valuable materials.

PRESERVATION WORK

Items in Their Original Format

Volumes bound or rebound commercially	200,601
Rare book materials treated—volumes	7,209
Rare book materials surveyed—volumes	2,824
Manuscripts treated—individual sheets	6,571
Maps treated—individual atlas sheets	2,992
Prints and photographs treated—individual items	6,654
Disc recordings cleaned and packed	6,840
Tape recordings cleaned and repackaged	350

Items in Other Formats

Brittle materials converted to microfilm—exposures	1,186,638
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm—exposures	1,335,385
Still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	470
Motion pictures replaced or converted—feet	1,581,110
Sound recordings converted to magnetic tape—feet	5,472,000

AUTOMATION

The automated Circulation Control Facility, which allows the Loan Division to maintain borrower accounts at the item level, became the file that will house inventory records. Procedures are being developed to use the file to support the Library's replacement copy, recommending, and collections development programs. Enhancements to the Circulation Control Facility, including custodial designations and searching by call number and imprint date, volume, or copy number, improved its effectiveness as the physical collections inventory data base.

The role of microcomputers, or PCs, is increasingly visible in support of the Library's reference and bibliographical work. The Law Library, which quadrupled its microcomputer inventory in fiscal 1989, replaced its handwritten logs with an automated file to track research requests. A gift of a Fujitsu Oasys word processor will allow the Japanese Section to produce easier-to-read print copies in response to congressional requests for translations. Information Technology Services (formerly the Automated Systems Office) continued planning for the replacement of dumb terminals throughout the Library with personal computer workstations that will allow staff access to mainframe applications as well as local processing.

The Library also conducted preliminary planning to provide access to several of the data bases of Japan's National Center for Science Information Systems. Characteristic of the Library's growing involvement in worldwide reference, cataloging, and interlending activities through automation, the pilot terminal will offer access to Japanese conference reports, an index to dissertations, and union catalogs of foreign books and periodicals in Japan. A study was also in progress to load GPO tapes into the Library's system, thereby providing access to government document information in all the Library's reading rooms.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

There was progress in several automation projects that support the Library's own bibliographic endeavors in fiscal 1989. A single system for all acquisitions activity throughout the Library, including copyright acquisitions, ACQUIRE, moved toward implementation. Coding and testing are scheduled to occur over the next two years. A touchscreen system designed to provide friendlier access to SCORPIO and MUMS, called ACCESS, will allow readers not familiar with these computer systems to search more independently for bibliographic information. The project advanced from the design phase to a first working model.

CATALOGING WORKLOAD

Descriptive Cataloging Stage

New titles fully cataloged	163,940
Cooperative new titles fully cataloged	9,794
Titles recataloged or revised	41,858
Cooperative titles recataloged or revised	6,820
Name and series authorities established	173,537
Cooperative name and series authorities established	57,169
Name and series authorities changed	44,710
Cooperative name and series authorities changed	12,846
Minimal-level cataloging, titles	33,033

Subject Cataloging Stage

Titles classified and assigned subject headings	174,821
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	178,124
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	171,776
Titles recataloged	28,279
Subject headings established	7,531
Class numbers established	3,906

Decimal Classification Stage

Titles classified	103,128
Full-level cataloging completed, titles	183,991

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which cataloged 619,543 works registered in fiscal 1989.

Legal materials

The Library continued to identify available foreign law data bases or to develop new products for which none exist. Based on its experience with the successfully automated *Index to Latin American Legislation*, which has been online since 1976, the Law Library considered expanding it to cover other countries. The production of the PC-based *Index to Hispanic Law Periodicals* also continued in anticipation of putting it online. A new PC-based index of English-language materials on Chinese law includes law review articles, daily press reports, some collections of law texts, and other items and contained, at year's end, some thirteen hundred entries covering material published from late 1985 to the present. Another project will automate serials check-in for the Law Library.

Other automated applications included a program to download bibliographic records to produce the annual *U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa*, procedures to gather needed information about recent manu-

script acquisitions, and a test file to enhance SCORPIO access to the Maps file.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

The Library began the Washingtoniana II project, funded by the Cafritz Foundation, to survey, inventory, and process architectural materials relating to Washington, D.C., and the surrounding area. The Library will also cooperate with the firm of Chadwyck-Healey to produce a microfilm of Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record materials.

As part of a project sponsored by the National Geographic Society, the Library recataloged 466 maps and microfilmed 175 atlases of the District of Columbia and its environs. In cooperation with the National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey, a portion of the L'Enfant plan of Washington was digitized in preparation for the production of a facsimile.

The Chinese Preservation Microfilming Project, a cooperative venture with the East Asian Microfilming Project of RLG, was concluded this fiscal year. Eighty-three titles (forty-nine newspapers and thirty-four serials) of twentieth-century Chinese material were microfilmed on about 350 reels, all but 14 of which were cataloged and entered into the RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) data base. The Congressional Information Service produced a microfiche edition of three thousand Indian political pamphlets from the Southern Asia Section's uncataloged collections, hence providing bibliographic control as well as opening up shelf space.

NATIONAL TRANSLATIONS CENTER

Work on the planned transfer of the National Translations Center from the University of Chicago, announced last year, continued through the first half of fiscal 1989, and the collections were physically transferred to the Library in April. A Library staff group analyzed improved procedures for this new undertaking in the Library's fee-for-service program, and the center opened in the Library's Adams Building in mid-April.

The thirty-five-year-old center is a national depository and referral resource for assisting the U.S. scientific and industrial community in locating unpublished English-language translations of foreign-language literature in the natural, physical, medical, and social sciences. With holdings of nearly 400,000 translations and citations to an additional 600,000 translations held by other organizations, it will strengthen the Library's service to the scientific and technical information community.

READER SERVICES

African and Middle Eastern Division	
American Folklife Center (Archive of Folk Culture)	
Asian Division	
Children's Literature Center	
Collections Management Division	
European Division	
General Reading Rooms Division	
Geography and Map Division	
Hispanic Division	
Law Library	
Loan Division	
Manuscript Division	
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	
Music Division	
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	
Prints and Photographs Division	
Processing Services	
Rare Book and Special Collections Division	
Science and Technology Division	
Serial and Government Publications Division	
	TOTAL

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 501,546 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1988, and for the Copyright Office, which answered 477,096 inquiries.

READER AND REFERENCE SERVICES

Service in the Library's reading rooms in fiscal 1989 reflected generally the concerns of the year and was subject to the usual fluctuations. The Main Reading Room remained closed for renovation for the complete year, and four reading rooms occupied temporary space in the Jefferson Building. For six months, deck staff and others working significant portions of their days in the deck areas

<i>Circulation of Items for Use within the Library</i>	<i>Direct Reference Service</i>			
	<i>In Person</i>	<i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Total</i>
..... 7,814	10,047	1,599	17,378	29,024
..... —	16,500	8,500	4,400	29,400
..... 55,964	15,890	848	26,294	43,032
..... —	458	530	1,002	1,980
..... 551,608	21,885	9,594	3,288	34,767
..... 62,297	13,382	1,732	22,419	37,533
..... 522,939	236,737	6,548	76,034	319,319
..... 107,903	14,143	1,909	6,701	22,753
..... 12,321	18,600	3,171	26,396	48,167
..... 566,626	355,348	5,214	114,700	475,262
..... 68,191	9,511	51,040	66,198	126,749
..... 62,014	11,719	6,086	9,004	26,809
..... 31,232	22,788	2,742	28,097	53,627
..... 28,097	10,077	2,705	11,546	24,328
..... —*	637	16,770	5,099	22,506
..... 205,716	39,740	3,002	13,846	56,588
..... —	8,019	2,695	77,776	88,490
..... 19,685	6,335	671	3,777	10,783
..... 6,859	42,355	7,951	13,148	63,454
..... 503,557	114,600	471	23,480	138,551
..... 2,812,823	968,771	133,778	550,583	1,653,122

*See p. 53 for additional statistics.

contended with inadequate air supplies and poor air quality during the warmest time of the year.

Reader trends indicated the interests generated by a politically tumultuous year worldwide. Democratization movements in China and across Europe, the death of the Japanese emperor, reaction to the publication of *Satanic Verses*, industrialization in Japan and Korea, the bicentennial of the French Revolution, turmoil in some developing countries, and a continuing interest in Soviet affairs are all reflected in the reference and research profiles of reading room activity.

*Reading
room pilot*

In July the Library successfully concluded its one-year pilot project to create a Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room, the first of a kind in the nation. The project allowed the Library to establish policies and procedures for acquiring, cataloging, and serving of materials in machine-readable formats, microcomputer software, and informational files issued on microcomputer, CD-ROM, or video disks. The Library installed dedicated workstations to access bibliographic files published on CD-ROM, as well as integrated staff workstations for access to a variety of CD-ROM products, microcomputer programs, and online bibliographic files.

The Law Library continued a pattern of active service to the other branches of government, the bar, academic and research libraries, and the general public, besides serving Congress. Reference librarians completed an extensive bibliography of approximately ten thousand items on the future of the federal judiciary. Work for another agency included research in all aspects of family law, mostly for cases originating in Asia, Africa, and Central and South America. The Law Library also installed a permanent informational exhibit outside its reading room to illustrate its history, services, and mission for readers and visitors.

The Loan Division, which maintains, besides congressional accounts, several thousand patron accounts, inaugurated a system that allows congressional offices to use SCORPIO to request materials and also automated the congressional waiting list for current-interest, highly popular materials. Total outside loans—including those to congressional offices and to other special categories of borrowers—equaled 140,060 items.

THE LIBRARY, THE NATION, AND THE WORLD

Looking ahead to the year 2000, the Library has found itself reexamining the important relationships it has forged with libraries and other cultural and learned institutions at home and abroad, with other government agencies, and with the private sector and numerous individuals over two centuries. Especially in a time of shrinking resources, the Library must work with those outside its walls to find new and more efficient ways to achieve the goals of gathering information and knowledge through its acquisition of collections; serving the American people, their libraries, the creative community, and many other constituencies; and disseminating, in various forms and formats, the assembled learning and wisdom accumulated here. The American Memory Project is typical of the initiatives through which the Library seeks to become an active partner with others.

NATIONAL ENDEAVORS

NLS/BPH

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) represents the Library of Congress in the lives of nearly a half-million Americans who are unable to read conventional printed books and magazines. Innovation in several program areas highlighted activities this fiscal year.

As a way of expanding the collections available to readers, NLS introduced for a two-year trial period the World Literature Book Club, offering users an opportunity to read best-sellers and longtime favorites recorded in English in countries other than the United States, such as Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland. A new concept, the club is based on book clubs print readers are familiar with, but it is for library patrons, not purchasers.

The service this year published the third in an annual series of leisure-activity booklets to assist patrons in search of additional bibliographic resources on recreational activities. The new work is *Swimming: An Introduction to Swimming, Diving, and Scuba Diving for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals*. Other publications in the series are on fishing and birding, and all are available in large print, in braille, and on recorded disk.

Survey

In fiscal 1989, the National Library Service launched a survey of libraries and other agencies in its cooperating network to determine specific costs of providing recorded and braille books and magazines, playback equipment, and other program services to its patrons and to study potential alternatives and improvements. Over the past fifteen years, circulation of NLS materials has risen almost 76 percent, and readership and book production have more than doubled; costs of the service are shared between NLS, which provides the materials, and a network of more than 160 machine-lending agencies and libraries nationwide, which circulate books as well as lend playback equipment to patrons. Information obtained through the survey will form the basis for long-term planning about the direction the service will take over the next fifteen years.

The NLS Braille-on-Demand project, which entered its second phase this year, can produce computer-generated braille and ship the material to patrons in an average of forty-two minutes at a cost of \$12.15 per book, a savings in both time and money over regular braille production. Adding volunteer-produced disks to the collection of contractor-produced books greatly increased the size of the braille library available for distribution.

In addition to Year of the Young Reader activities described previously, promotional activities for blind and physically handicapped readers reached twenty thousand young people both individually and through local events across the nation during fiscal 1989.

SERVICES TO BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

	<i>Items Circulated*</i>	<i>Number of Readers</i>
<i>Regional and Subregional Libraries</i>		
Recorded discs	7,317,600	257,550
Recorded cassettes	12,154,600	432,180
Braille	631,000	20,960
<i>NLS/BPH Direct Service Overseas</i>		
Recorded discs	1,600	260
Recorded cassettes	9,400	350
Braille	1,500	40
<i>NLS/BPH Direct Service in Music</i>		
Recorded discs	600	340
Recorded cassettes	9,700	760
Braille	6,300	710
Large print	2,500	330
<i>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</i>		
Recorded discs	14,800	
Recorded cassettes	54,600	
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	31,900	
Braille	13,000	

*Items circulated are containers or volumes.

National Film Preser- vation Board

Congress last year passed the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, which established the National Film Preservation Board in the Library of Congress. It directed the Librarian to set up a National Film Registry for the purpose of selecting up to twenty-five films a year, over a three-year period, that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant. The registry recognizes motion pictures as an American art form and emphasizes to both the public and leaders of the government and private sector that films need greater protection and preservation.

In a major landmark for the preservation of motion pictures, the Librarian announced on September 19, 1989, the titles of the first twenty-five films. A film is not eligible for inclusion in the registry

until ten years after its first theatrical release. The selection was made in consultation with the board, Library staff, many other organizations, and the general public. The thirteen members of the Film Preservation Board represented thirteen institutions specified in the act (2 U.S.C. 178).

NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION BOARD

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences: Fay Kanin

The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers: J. Nicholas Counter III

The American Film Institute: Gene F. Jankowski

The Directors Guild of America: Franklin J. Schaffner (Mr. Schaffner, who died after the first meeting of the board, was replaced by Arthur Hiller.)

The Motion Picture Association of America: Jack Valenti

The National Association of Broadcasters: Edward O. Fritts

The National Society of Film Critics: David Kehr

New York University Department of Cinema Studies in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Charles Milne

The Screen Actors Guild of America: Roddy McDowall

Society of Cinema Studies: John Belton

University Film and Video Association: Ben Levin

University of California, Los Angeles, College of Fine Arts Department of Theater, Film, and Television: Robert Rosen

The Writers Guild of America (West and East): George Kirgo

Preservation—the national program—The Library's National Preservation Program Office, which coordinates and facilitates national and international preservation efforts and disseminates information about them, planned and organized two major conferences in fiscal 1989. In March, the National Conference on the Development of Statewide Preservation Programs,

NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (1989)

The Best Years of Our Lives (1946)
Casablanca (1942)
Citizen Kane (1941)
The Crowd (1928)
Dr. Strangelove (or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb) (1964)
The General (1927)
Gone with the Wind (1939)
The Grapes of Wrath (1940)
High Noon (1952)
Intolerance (1916)
The Learning Tree (1969)
The Maltese Falcon (1941)
Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939)
Modern Times (1936)
Nanook of the North (1922)
On the Waterfront (1954)
The Searchers (1956)
Singin' in the Rain (1952)
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)
Some Like It Hot (1959)
Star Wars (1977)
Sunrise (1927)
Sunset Boulevard (1950)
Vertigo (1958)
The Wizard of Oz (1939)

which invited three representatives from each state, three territories, and the District of Columbia, explored the development of cooperative, statewide preservation programs, including focusing on the legislative, funding, and public awareness challenges of organizing a multi-institutional program within a single state. In May, an international symposium on "Managing Preservation of Serial Literature," cosponsored by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), attracted 150 participants from eighteen countries who gathered to discuss original-format and

secondary-format preservation, serials bibliographic programs, and strategies for international cooperation. Proceedings from both conferences are to be published in fiscal year 1990.

*Permanent-
durat.
paper*

The office answered inquiries from individuals and institutions from throughout the United States and overseas for information or assistance on preservation matters. A continuing effort to encourage both the production and use of permanent-durable paper manifested itself in work with the Association of Research Libraries to develop an information packet on alkaline paper, in participation on preservation committees of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO), and in assistance on the drafting and passage of a resolution on permanent-durable paper at the annual meeting of IFLA in August. Office staff continued to prepare materials on current preservation issues for congressional hearings and briefings.

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS

	<i>Published</i>	<i>Unpublished</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs and machine-readable works	110,338	43,468	153,806
Serials	133,932	—	133,932
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	47,427	149,860	197,287
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art	43,911	22,374	66,285
Sound recordings	12,880	15,498	28,378
Renewals	—	—	38,626
TOTAL	348,488	231,200	618,314
Semiconductor Chip Protection Act			
Mask works	—	—	1,229

COPYRIGHT BUSINESS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Claims</i>	<i>Fees</i>
<i>Receipts</i>		
Copyright registrations at \$10	595,260	\$5,952,600
Renewals at \$6	48,818	292,908
TOTAL CLAIMS AND FEES THEREFROM	644,078	6,245,508
Fees for recording documents		310,558
Fees for certified documents		68,155
Fees for searches made		172,177
Fees for special handling		470,600
Fees for expedited services		26,748
Fees for registering mask works at \$20		25,280
Fees for 407 deposits at \$2		690
Fees for other services (photocopying, etc.)		12,987
TOTAL FEES EXCLUSIVE OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION CLAIMS		1,087,195
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$7,332,703
<i>Transfers</i>		
Fees transferred to appropriation		\$7,000,000
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts		434,715
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED		\$7,434,715

Copyright

In his annual address to the Copyright Office staff, the Register stated that a growing workload is a constant in the Copyright Office. "Though a 4 percent increase does not sound like much, it translates into 25,000 more claims for the year." To meet this growing workload, the office has introduced enhancements in automation to enable it to serve its constituencies more efficiently. For example, staff and patrons can now search copyright serial registrations recorded since 1978 at Library terminals through the retrieval system SCORPIO, and the planned Exception Tracking and Licensing systems will speed the availability of in-process information. Planning is also under way with the Cataloging Distribution Service to make copyright registration records available on magnetic tape. The office formed a Berne Implementation Committee to assess the implementation act's impact on office practices and procedures and to educate both staff and the private sector on the changes in the copyright statute. The Register and other officials also met frequently with various private, governmental, and professional groups.

During the fiscal year, the office published proposed or final regulations on mask work protection, on certain satellite transmissions for home viewing, on the registration of computer programs containing trade secrets and computer screen displays, on the registration and deposit of automated data bases, and on assessment of interest on underpaid royalties for the cable compulsory license. Public interest in copyright remained high, evidenced by the more than 477,000 public information and reference inquiries the office received this fiscal year.

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

Public programs and special events

The Library's public programs and events are vital and diverse manifestations of the activities of many Library divisions. Through them, the Library gives life and new dimension to its collections and its work. These programs attest to the Library's involvement with the larger cultural and intellectual community.

In addition to programs in support of the celebrations of the Bicentennial of the Congress and the Year of the Young Reader, a number of special events occurred at the Library in fiscal 1989.

In November, the Asian Division observed the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Division of Chinese Literature with a seminar on "Chinese Studies in the Library of Congress," funded by the United Daily Cultural Foundation of Taiwan. The event also marked the anniversary of the appointment of noted missionary scholar Arthur W. Hummel as the division's first chief, and, appropriately, the featured speaker was Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., former U.S. ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

Judaica

Events in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Library's Hebraic Section are being supported by the Project Judaica Foundation. They included a lecture by Abraham Karp, the guest curator of a major exhibition of Judaica treasures planned for spring 1991, and an exhibit of examples of Judaica rarities, both in conjunction with the annual conference of the Association of Jewish

Libraries. The Library also completed work on the essays and introduction for the commentary volume to accompany a facsimile edition of the Library's famous fifteenth-century illuminated Hebrew manuscript, the Washington Haggadah.

The European Division and the Center for the Book were cosponsors in May of a symposium on "Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America," which brought together French and U.S. specialists in a scholarly exchange of ideas, with an associated public lecture by French historian Roger Chartier on "The Study of the Book in France."

In March, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee held the sixth annual Forum on Federal Information Policies—this year as a part of the congressional bicentennial—on "Federal Information Policies: The Congressional Initiative." The presented papers examined the historical role of Congress in formulating information policies amid contemporary anxiety over information access.

Coolidge concerts

The Library held its final concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium in fiscal 1989 in anticipation of its closing during the renovation and restoration project. One of the eighth annual Summer Chamber Festival concerts in June featured Aaron Copland's *Appalachian Spring*, one of the Coolidge Foundation's most notable commissions, which premiered in the auditorium on October 30, 1944, Mrs. Coolidge's eightieth birthday. The Library added to its wide network of local live broadcasts and remote airings of concerts the France musique channel of Radio France. Over the years, these broadcasts have been a means of sharing the Library's widely known and highly regarded musical program with uncounted audiences beyond the walls of the Coolidge Auditorium.

The American Folklife Center's summertime Outdoor Concert Series got under way with "Quebec Traditional Music and Dance: The French Heritage." For a second year, WAMU-FM of Washington broadcast the programs live from the Neptune Plaza. Other programs in the series included Chicago-style polka music, old-time music, gospel, bluegrass, and music of Colombia and India.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Johnnetta Cole
President, Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Russell Fridley
Director, Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Bruce Jackson
Director, Center for Studies in American Culture
State University of New York at Buffalo
Buffalo, New York

William L. Kinney, Jr.
Publisher, *Marlboro Herald-Advocate*
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Judith McCulloh
Executive Editor, University of Illinois Press
Urbana, Illinois

Barre Toelken
Director, Folklore Program, Utah State University
Logan, Utah

Marta Weigle
Chair, Department of American Studies, University
of New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Ex officio

The Librarian of Congress
James H. Billington
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
Robert McCormick Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts
John Frohnmayer
Washington, D.C.

Chairman, National Endowment for the
Humanities
Lynne V. Cheney
Washington, D.C.

Director, American Folklife Center
Alan Jabbour
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

A selected list of other public programs held during fiscal year 1989 appears below.

SELECTED PUBLIC PROGRAMS

1988

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| October 1 | Kyoko Takezawa, violin; Rohan De Silva, piano |
| October 3 | Howard Nemerov reading his poems |
| October 4 | World premiere of the documentary film <i>Fine Food, Fine Pastries: Open 6 to 9</i> |
| October 6-7 | The Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano |
| October 11 | "Domingo Gaustino Sarmiento: Argentine Statesman, Educator, and Writer," a symposium sponsored with the Argentine Embassy |
| October 12-
November 18 | Film Series: Eugene O'Neill at 100 |
| October 13-14 | The Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano |
| October 20-21 | The Juilliard String Quartet |
| October 25-
December 29 | Film Series: The American Film Melodrama |
| October 28 | Cantilena Piano Quartet |
| October 30 | Founder's Day Concert, The Bach Ensemble; Joshua Rifkin, director; Julianne Baird, soprano |
| November 4 | "Padre Felix Varela, 1788-1853: Cuban Philosopher, Patriot, Priest," a symposium sponsored with the Georgetown University School of Languages and Linguistics |
| November 4 | Daniel Heifetz, violin; Jonathan Feldman, piano |
| November 6 | A program in memory of Marie Bullock, founder of the Academy of American Poets, with readings by Amy Clampitt, Josephine Jacobsen, and May Swenson, sponsored with the Academy of American Poets |
| November 10 | Joaquin Roy delivering a lecture on "Spanish Writing in the United States Today" |
| November 14 | William Logan and John N. Norris reading their poems |
| November 17 | Katherine Paterson delivering a lecture, "Stick to Reality and a Dream" |

November 18	The Bowdoin Trio
November 25	The Music of Charles Wuorinen
November 28	Richard Rhodes delivering a lecture, "The Word Made Flesh," sponsored with the National Book Awards, Inc., in observance of National Book Week
December 2	The Abel-Steinberg-Winant Trio
December 5	Readings by Allan Gurganus, Peter Meinke, and Richard Panek, three of the "Ten Best" short stories in the PEN Syndicated Fiction Project, cosponsored by the project
December 9	The Composers String Quartet with Noel Lee, piano, in celebration of the eightieth birthday of Elliott Carter
December 10	Dawn Upshaw, soprano; Margo Garrett, piano
December 13	Anthony Hecht reading his favorite comic verse written by himself and others, "A Winter's Evening of English and American Light Verse"
December 15	"Good Yule: Nordic Christmas Celebrations," presented by Richard Hulan
December 18-19	The Juilliard String Quartet, dedicated to the memory of luthier Albert Moglie (1890-1988)
1989	
January 9	"Federal Grants for Promoting Books, Reading, and Libraries," a symposium sponsored with Friends of Libraries U.S.A.
January 10	Marcia and Jon Pankake, compilers of <i>A Prairie Home Companion Folk Song Book</i> , presenting a talk with songs
January 10-March 30	Film Series: The Films of 1939, Part 1
January 12-17	Film Series: A Sixtieth Birthday Remembrance of Martin Luther King, Jr.
January 27	George Lucktenberg, harpsichord
February 2-3	The Beaux Arts Trio
February 3-27	Film Series: FIAF (Fédération internationale des Archives du Film) at Fifty
February 9-10	The Beaux Arts Trio
February 13	E. Ethelbert Miller and Michael S. Weaver reading their poems

February 16-17	The Beaux Arts Trio
February 23-24	The Beaux Arts Trio
February 28	Ben Belitt and Margaret Gibson reading their poems
March 3	The Arioso Ensemble; Harold F. Lewin, director
March 4	Leonidas Kavakos, violin; Anne Epperson, piano
March 6	Nahum Sarna delivering a lecture on "Ancient Libraries and the Ordering of the Hebrew Bible," sponsored with the Foundation for Jewish Studies
March 7	Michael Blumenthal and Julia Randall reading their poems
March 10	Peter Ounjian, violin; Robert Taub, piano
March 17	Kurt Nikkanen, violin; Bruce Anderson, piano
March 21	Betty Adcock and Donald Justice reading their poems
March 27	N. Scott Momaday discussing the relationship between his poetry and his paintings
March 27-28	A symposium on "The Fabric of Life: Quiltmaking Traditions in America"
March 30-31	The Juilliard String Quartet
April 6-7	The Juilliard String Quartet
April 10	Pamela White Hadas and Richard Hartis reading their poems
April 13-14	"Chilean Literature under the Military Dictatorship," a panel with novelist Jorge Edwards and poet Raul Zurita
April 13-14	The Juilliard String Quartet
April 17	Vasily Aksyonov, Arnost Lustig, and Elisavietta Ritchie reading from their own work
April 18-May 5	Charlie Chaplin at 100
April 20-21	The Juilliard String Quartet with Zheng Wang, viola; Käthe Jarka, violoncello
April 28	The Verdehr Trio
May 1	Howard Nemerov delivering a lecture, "Science and Stories"

May 3	A reading by Stanley Kunitz, Sharon Olds, Henry Taylor, C. K. Williams, Oleg Chukhontsev, Yuri Kuznetsov, Yunna Moritz, and Vladimir Sokolov, poets included in the anthology <i>The Human Experience: Contemporary American and Soviet Fiction and Poetry</i>
May 5	The Emerson String Quartet with Menahem Pressler, piano
May 9	"Radishes & Flowers: A Wallace Stevens Feast," the premiere of a suite of nine poems performed by Mary-Averett Seelye with Teddy Klaus, Kenneth Plant, Charma Le Edmonds, and Mary Swope
May 10	Michael Taft, illustrated lecture, "Mock Your Neighbor: Bawdy Masquerades on the Great Canadian Prairie"
May 10-June 29	Film Series: Films of 1939, Part 2
May 12	The Orlando String Quartet with Menahem Pressler, piano
May 13	Samuel Rhodes, viola; Cynthia Raim, piano
May 19	Janos Starker, violoncello; Menahem Pressler, piano
May 22-23	A program of music by George and Ira Gershwin, Robert Fisher, conductor
June 2	MusicCrafters; Frederick Fennell, conductor
June 3	A symposium on "White House Memoirs: A First Lady's Perspective," sponsored with Random House, Inc.
June 4	A symposium on "Cultural Literacies," sponsored with Houghton Mifflin Company
June 13-27	The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival
July 13	"In Country: A Concert and Symposium on the Folksong Traditions of the Vietnam-Era Soldier"
July 10-August 31	Film Series: The Films of 1939, Part 3
July 19-August 30	Film Series: Tributes to John Cassavetes and Lucille Ball
September 8	A symposium, "International Literacy Day—1989," sponsored with the International Reading Association
September 12-28	Film Series: The French Revolution as Cinema
September 21	A concert with Burl Ives celebrating the Year of the Young Reader

PUBLICATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

Publications and exhibitions programs are two traditional ways the Library makes its collections better known by bringing selected items from its holdings to a wider audience.

Publications In fiscal 1989, an admirably efficient and successful project continued to document the early history of the Congress. Volume 16 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, edited by Paul H. Smith, reproduces correspondence, notes, speeches, reports, and other writings of the delegates from September 1, 1780, through February 28, 1781.

Two other new publications associated with the Founding Fathers were *The First Inaugural Address, Delivered by George Washington, April 30, 1789*, a facsimile published on the occasion of the inauguration of George Bush, and *Thomas Jefferson's Library: A Catalog with the Entries in His Own Order*, by James Gilreath and Douglas L. Wilson, which presents the contents of a manuscript list prepared for Jefferson by Nicholas Trist, his secretary and grandson-in-law, of the library he sold to the government in 1815; the list reveals Jefferson's arrangement of the books to reflect their contents.

Respectfully Quoted In debating public issues during this century, members of Congress have frequently had recourse to the words of earlier politicians, literary figures, and others by consulting the Library. *Respectfully Quoted: A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service*, edited by Suzy Platt, contains twenty-one hundred quotations, each with an exact citation from a printed work, gathered over seventy-five years of responding to congressional requests.

Books and the World prints Librarian James H. Billington's April 1988 speech to librarians in Philadelphia in which he emphasized cross-cultural understanding and the necessity of embracing a rich diversity of religious and ethnic pluralism. It was published as no. 22 in the Center for the Book Viewpoint Series. Other publications in this series in fiscal 1989 were *The Memory of Sound: Observations on the History of Music on Paper* by D. W. Krummel, *The Knowledge Institutions*

in the Information Age: The Special Case of the Public Library by R. Kathleen Molz, *Books and the Founding Fathers* by George H. Nash, and *International Library Horizons: Some Personal Observations* by Robert Vosper.

**Poetry
consultants**

Poetry's Catbird Seat: The Consultanship in Poetry in the English Language at the Library of Congress, 1937-1987, by William McGuire, is an absorbing account of the first fifty years of this poet's post within the federal bureaucracy and of the first twenty-eight poets to fill it.

Russia Looks at America: The View to 1917, by Robert V. Allen, provides a new look at how Russian observers have seen the United States. Drawing on his longstanding familiarity with the Library's Russian collections, the author describes Imperial Russia's perceptions of American technology, agriculture, education, and literature.

**Bibliographies
and lists**

A service to scholarship appeared in 1989 in the form of volume 16 of the *Antarctic Bibliography*, a compilation by Geza T. Thuronyi presenting abstracts and indexes of current Antarctic literature published from January 1987 to June 1988. The series, begun in 1962, is sponsored by the National Science Foundation Division of Polar Programs. Other guides to research included the eleventh edition of *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress*, by the Serial and Government Publications Division; a second, expanded edition of *Civil War Maps: An Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress*, by Richard W. Stephenson, listing more than twenty-four hundred items; *Generations Past: A Selected List of Sources for Afro-American Genealogical Research*, compiled by Sandra M. Lawson, which serves as a starting point for the study of family relationships back to African, European, or Asian roots; and *Music for Silent Films, 1894-1929*, a guide by Gillian B. Anderson identifying film scores and cue sheets that provides numerous details about this essential part of the presentation of silent films.

An effort in binational cultural cooperation produced tangible results with the publication in Budapest by Helikon Kiado of 8,000 facsimile copies of selected pages from the Néksei Bible, calligraphed

in Latin in fourteenth-century Hungary and now in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Demeter Nékseilipocz, keeper of the royal treasury, commissioned the splendid illuminated volumes on behalf of King Robert Karolyi.

A selected list of other publications not described elsewhere that were issued during fiscal year 1989 appears below.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Afghanistan: A Country Law Study, by Gholam H. Vafai

American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World: Supplement, August 1980-December 1987, by George Dimitri Selim

American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings 1987: A Selected List, edited by Carl Fleischhauer and Jennifer Cutting

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1988

Bibles, Other Scriptures, Liturgies, and Hymnals in Special Media (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

Books for Children, no. 5, edited by Margaret N. Coughlan

Cassette Books, 1988 (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

Chinese Periodicals in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography, by Han Chu Huang and David H. G. Hou

CONSER Editing Guide, update no. 4 (Cataloging Distribution Service)

Documenting America, 1935-1943, by Carl Fleischhauer and Beverly Brannan (University of California Press, in association with the Library of Congress)

Ethnic Heritage and Language Schools in America, by Elena Bradunas with Brett Topping

Folklife Annual 1987, edited by James Hardin and Alan Jabbour

The German-Speaking Countries of Europe: A Selective Bibliography, by Margrit Krewson

Hans Christian Andersen: From an Artist's Point of View, by Erik Blegvad

Intelligent Interfaces and Retrieval Methods for Subject Searching in Bibliographic Retrieval Systems (Cataloging Distribution Service)

The Kenyan Legal System: An Overview, by Charles Mwalimu

Law and Legal Literature of North Korea: A Guide, by Sung Yoon Cho

Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1986 and Manuscript Division, 1987

Library of Congress Subject Headings, cumulative microform edition (Cataloging Distribution Service)

Medieval and Renaissance Manuscript Books in the Library of Congress: A Descriptive Catalog, vol. 1 Bibles, Liturgy, Books of Hours, by Svato Schutzner

The Netherlands and Northern Belgium: A Selected Bibliography of Reference Works, by Margrit Krewson

National Union Catalogs, microfiche edition (Cataloging Distribution Service)

A Passion for Liberty: Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy & Revolution, by Andrew J. Cosentino

The Republic of Turkey: An American Perspective, by Julian W. Witherell

Stepping Away from Tradition: Children's Books of the Twenties and Thirties, edited by Sybille A. Jagusch

This is a partial list of titles issued during fiscal 1989. For a more complete list, see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*, copies of which are available from the Library of Congress, Office Systems Services, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Exhibitions

Library exhibitions make evident that the collections and resources of the Library are as varied as they are vast. The exhibitions of this year clearly illustrate this diversity. Themes and topics cross the boundaries of time, international borders, and media.

In celebration of the bicentennial of the French Revolution, the Library mounted in September "A Passion for Liberty: Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy & Revolution," funded by the Lafarge Corporation and curated by Andrew J. Cosentino. This rendering of

the life, times, and thoughts of the famous French observer of the United States included many original objects from the Chateau de Tocqueville never before displayed.

A list of other new exhibits mounted by the Library in fiscal 1989 appears below.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS AND DISPLAYS

Exhibitions

"Documenting America"

An exhibition of black-and-white photographs taken by the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information in the 1930s and 1940s. Marks the 150th anniversary of the invention of photography. Curated by Carl Fleischhauer and Beverly W. Brannan

"The Earth Revealed: Aspects of Geologic Mapping"

Books and maps illustrating the various theories of the development of the earth and its geologic features and the development of the geologic map in Europe and the United States. Curated by Andrew J. Cosentino and Ralph E. Ehrenberg

"Mapping the American Civil War"

An exhibit drawn from the Library's superb collection of American Civil War maps, curated by Andrew J. Cosentino and Richard W. Stephenson

"Political Street Art in Latin America"

An exhibit of photos of murals, graffiti, and posters used by opposition groups in Latin America for political campaigns, curated by Ingrid M. Maar and Bernard F. Reilly

"Seventeenth Annual Library of Congress Employees' Arts and Crafts Exhibition"

The most recent installment of the annual exhibition that celebrates the talents of Library staff members, curated by Leonard C. Ludes

Special Displays

"Dr. Armand Hammer Archival Collection"

"The Art of the Eye"

"The Berne Convention Commemorative Exhibit"

"Treasures of Judaica"

"U.S. Presidents Inaugural Display"

Traveling Exhibits

"Baroque Finale"

"The Empire That Was Russia: Photographic Record by Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky"

"44th Annual White House News Photographers Association Awards" Exhibition

"45th Annual White House News Photographers Association Awards" Exhibition

"Lewis Hine, Reformer with a Camera"

SHARING BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Linked Systems Project

One of the Library's important networking efforts continued in fiscal 1989 to focus on the implementation of the Linked Systems Project (LSP), begun as a cooperative effort with RLG and OCLC, Inc., to implement computer-to-computer links to facilitate resource sharing among libraries. The initial application of LSP is the maintenance of the National Authority File, an integrated and consistent data base of name authority records built by the Library of Congress and libraries cooperating with it under the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO) program. A total of twenty-two NACO institutions now participate with the Library in LSP. During the fiscal year, these institutions contributed more than 21,000 new name and series authority records and nearly 5,000 changes to the file. Since the beginning of LSP contributions in mid-1987, participants have contributed 38,705 new name and series authorities and 8,344 changes.

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	<i>Net increase</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books*	152,304	2,840,683
Visual materials	11,938	106,920
Maps	3,134	119,854
Music	7,729	42,643
Name authorities	221,509	2,375,352
Subject authorities	6,385	180,666
Serials	40,423	468,703
NUC (National Union Catalog)	111,324	572,854
PREMARC	(27,768)	4,685,856
TOTAL	328,978	11,393,431

*Includes full-level and minimal-level records.

A major in-house study on the savings derived from NACO found that once the initial training period for such cooperative cataloging ventures is completed, the savings potential for the Library is substantial. For example, in fiscal 1987 it cost \$25.51 for the Library to catalog a book through the descriptive cataloging stage. In comparison, NACO project costs ranged from \$2.32 to \$12.79 for four independent contributors in contrast to \$21.65 for the one library whose cataloging required full review.

NCCP

Planning continued in 1989 for the implementation of the bibliographic record component of LSP. The first goal is to incorporate National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP) operations into the Linked Systems Project structure. The NCCP is a two-year pilot project begun in fiscal 1988 in which designated research libraries work with the Library to produce full bibliographic records; in the first year of operations, participants exceeded their goal of 5,700 contributed records. Until the LSP bibliographic component is ready, these records are contributed directly to the Library's data base using LC terminals at each site. Documents supporting NCCP/LSP implementation were completed during the fiscal year. These documents will permit the actual processing of bibliographic records in the LSP environment.

Other cooperative cataloging

In addition to the cooperative activities of NACO and NCCP, the establishment of a cataloging coordinator in the Overseas Operations Division will enable the Library to bring overseas cataloging to the same level of cataloging quality as Washington-based cataloging. During the year, cataloging training took place in both the Cairo and New Delhi offices. The Overseas Data Entry Program was expanded to allow for keying in minimal-level cataloging records for monographs being microfiched in the Jakarta office. The Cairo staff received training in guidelines for acquisition and selection.

CDS

The national and international role of the Cataloging Distribution Service underscores the importance to the library community of bibliographic products from the Library of Congress. The service expends considerable energy in examining the applications of new

technologies to its products and to pursuing marketing strategies to bring the best products to libraries most efficiently. CDS tested putting the Library's complete name authority file on CD-ROM, known as *CDMARC Names*. Some twenty-six institutions at home and abroad assisted in testing this soon-to-be-released addition to the CDS product line. The service also made progress toward the production of a prototype of *CDMARC Bibliographic*, the Library's complete MARC data base on CD-ROM, and developed ideas for packaging and marketing magnetic tape versions of the MARC data bases of other national libraries. Market research was divided between evaluation of new product concepts and review of existing product lines. For the first time, CDS experimented with telemarketing a new edition of *Geographic Cutters*.

CDS
marketing

Cataloging Distribution Service sales in fiscal 1989 were \$6.2 million, which exceeded its earned receipts requirement by 24 percent. Two major factors contributing to the increase were the sales of the twelfth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and an expanded MARC Distribution Service (MDS). Three new tape distribution services were introduced: MDS-Hebrew, MDS-National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, and MDS-Computer Files.

Ever mindful of the need for CDS to remain cost effective and to protect the economic viability of its distribution program, the Library notified subscribers in July of its intent to introduce a licensing agreement for the use of MDS records on January 1, 1990. The implementation of the agreement, aimed primarily at non-U.S. redistributions of MARC data, was postponed, however, to allow a reevaluation of the licensing plan and reconsideration of other options for achieving the revenues projected from licensing.

CIP

The Library's Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP) Program, which provides preliminary cataloging data to be printed in new books, dealt with more than 2,750 publishers during the fiscal year, its eighteenth. The program provided cataloging for a near record forty-four thousand books published in the United States in fiscal 1989—

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION: FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Source of Income

General	\$4,550,872
Sales to U.S. government libraries	120,591
Sales to foreign libraries	1,756,673
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$6,428,136

Analysis of Income

Book Catalogs	
<i>National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials; Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings; National Register of Microform Masters; Monographic Series; and Subject Catalog</i>	\$129,265
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	609,242
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	72,620
Card sales (gross)	653,399
CD-ROM	
<i>CDMARC Subjects</i>	98,006
<i>CDMARC Names</i>	4,691
MARC Tapes	1,791,889
Microfiche Catalogs	
<i>NUC Books</i>	484,753
<i>NUC AV Materials</i>	48,052
<i>NUC Cartographic Materials</i>	35,169
<i>NUC Production Masters</i>	24,980
<i>Register of Additional Locations</i>	83,909
<i>Name Authorities</i>	292,252
<i>Subject Headings</i>	210,145
<i>Children's Literature</i>	1,173
<i>Geographic Cutters</i>	12,221
Nearprint publications	174,694
Technical publications	1,701,676
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$6,428,136
ADJUSTMENTS	- 305,826
TOTAL NET SALES	\$6,122,310

estimated to represent approximately 83 percent of the monographs published in this country. The program generated more than seventy-three thousand items for the collections, valued at nearly \$2.5 million. Despite an increase in throughput time, the Library met its promise to participating publishers to complete the data

within ten working days by remaining under that average. The program improved this time for materials processed through the Whole Book Cataloging Project, which took an average of under seven days. The Library also worked to improve the turnaround time for participants by expediting the delivery of materials to the program.

Dewey

The twentieth edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification and Related Index*, the first four-volume edition of Dewey, was published in January. Many libraries readied themselves to begin using it in March, in tandem with the Library's own implementation date of March 6.

Service and increased effectiveness were the focus of activities in the National Serials Data Program in fiscal 1999. The program assigned more than six thousand International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN), a basic tool to help gain bibliographic control over this elusive category of publications.

A customer survey of the subscribers to *New Serial Titles* indicated an overwhelming preference for the paper version of the publication. Although there was some interest in a CD-ROM product, customers were concerned about costs, compatibility with other CD-ROM products, and ease of use.

*Cooperative
Online
Serials*

Cooperative Online Serials Program (CONSER) activities included the initiation of an accuracy review by the Library to monitor the quality of newly authenticated records in the CONSER data base. This file now contains nearly 470,000 records. The Library also acted upon a CONSER recommendation to convene a group of experts to identify common solutions to the problems of cataloging, managing, and distributing bibliographic information on multiple versions, which are defined as works that do not differ in content but differ in the physical media in which they are embodied. The Library concluded a project with Cornell University and began one with the University of Michigan to allow libraries that are not online to OCLC, which houses the CONSER data base, to have their original cataloging added to this file.

The number of active United States Newspaper Program (USNP) participants grew to twenty-seven during fiscal 1989, with several additional states involved in project planning. The USNP union list now contains approximately 80,000 bibliographic records and over 250,000 holdings records. In June, eighty-five participants from thirty states attended the USNP annual meeting in Washington to discuss the cataloging, union listing, indexing, and microfilming of newspapers.

Standards

The Library in 1989 continued to explore ways to facilitate the exchange of MARC records. Specifications for the conversion of Japan/MARC records to USMARC were studied to seek solutions to the problems of the complex task of handling both vernacular Japanese and romanized forms of data. Bibliographic tapes from the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, and New Zealand were examined to determine how closely such tapes conform to the USMARC standard for the purpose of future use by the Library of Congress for shared cataloging. A test tape of bibliographic records in the UNIMARC format from the Soviet Union, produced by the All-Union Book Chamber, was studied to identify problems in the conversion from the USSRMARC format to UNIMARC, and, following a meeting with Library officials in Moscow, a new tape was prepared. The Soviet Union is also considering working on a USSRMARC to USMARC conversion.

Networking

The Library's Network Advisory Committee (NAC) met in March to consider the extension of networks beyond bibliographic data. Although many universities are building data banks for various disciplines, there are no standards or guidelines currently in place, nor are there online directories for locating these many divergent files. The U.S. government is one of the major producers of such data banks, for instance the one that will contain information from the 1990 census.

The Network Advisory Committee also held its first joint meeting with another organization, EDUCOM (an umbrella organization that represents the nation's universities). Representatives of EDUCOM's Networking and Telecommunications Task Force joined in a program designed to raise awareness of the activities of the academic and research sector represented by EDUCOM and the library information sector represented by NAC and to explore ways of working together. Discussions focused on Internet (a planned supernetwork), access to library utilities, pilot projects of a state consortium of libraries, university versus library networks, compatibility of standards and protocols, and the role of the librarian and the technologist in an evolving network. Success in such endeavors will set the stage for forging one national information network.

FLICC

The Library has housed the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) since 1965, when this interagency committee was formed to support and bring about a wide spectrum of educational and cooperative programs, policy initiatives, and studies for more than twenty-five hundred federal libraries and information centers in the United States and abroad. It has provided educational opportunities as well as research and development in the application of new technologies.

FEDLINK

The committee's network component, FEDLINK (the Federal Library and Information Network), offers federal agencies access to a number of automated services for online research, cataloging, and inter-library loan, as well as the opportunity to purchase CD-ROM products, serials, and books. During this fiscal year, participation in the network, the largest in the nation, grew to 1,428 agency libraries, information centers, and offices for approximately \$55 million in services handled by the Library and approximately \$33 million procured directly from the vendors. Network members are linked through FEDLINK's electronic bulletin board, known as ALIX (the Automated Library Information Exchange), which also carries articles from the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*.

Trouble for this program surfaced in January when the Library's inspector general began a four-month investigation of FEDLINK and identified the improper use of the network by certain defense agencies that may have tried to bypass regular procurement procedures in awarding research contracts. A moratorium was placed on four types of FEDLINK contracts, internal controls and contracting procedures were tightened for the Library products available through the network, and a clarification of the delegation of procurement authority was sought from the General Services Administration. Library officials met in March with staff of the Library's oversight committees to brief them on the status of the inspector general's investigation and on steps taken by the Library. During the remainder of the fiscal year, significant progress was made at all levels to correct the problems of the past and restructure the program for the future.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

Significant international activity occurred most notably in the areas of copyright, information exchanges, and acquisitions in fiscal year 1989. Such international contacts underscore the Library's role as a global as well as national partner with those seeking to share information and resources for the mutual economic, educational, and cultural benefit of all.

Copyright

For the Library and the nation, 1989 was a significant year in the evolution of both domestic and international intellectual property protection. For the United States, becoming a member of the Berne Union was an important step both in the development of copyright standards in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in the long-term growth of the Berne Union itself. The first difficult negotiating steps toward integration of copyright standards of protection into the GATT occurred in 1989. Important bilateral steps were also taken toward sound copyright relations with the newly industrialized nations of the Pacific Basin and with Taiwan. This fiscal year

saw the conclusion of a new international treaty intended to facilitate the international exploitation of audiovisual works by providing a simple, international registration facility for assignments and licenses of such works. The success of adherence to the Berne Convention was partially offset, however, by the failure to achieve a satisfactory multilateral agreement for the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits (semiconductor chips). Several officials of the Copyright Office participated here and abroad in various meetings, conferences, and delegations related to these and other issues.

*International
Copyright
Institute*

The Copyright Office has traditionally been involved in training related to copyright matters of concern to developing countries. The International Copyright Institute, which is not so much an organizational unit of the office as it is an umbrella for a variety of training programs for officials of developing countries, has a twofold purpose. It is designed to expose others to U.S. copyright laws and policies and to expose those from the federal government and private sectors to the views and problems of developing countries in the field of copyright. Institute activities have expanded greatly, with support from the Congress and the private sector.

Following the first institute, described in last year's *Annual Report*, for officials from Pacific Basin and Asian nations, official representatives of Egypt participated in an institute program on contemporary copyright law issues and the direct protection of Egyptian works in the United States. Egypt has long been a member of Berne, but not of the Universal Convention, to which the United States adheres. Thus U.S. adherence to Berne helped resolve a threshold problem in U.S. copyright relations with Egypt—the absence of direct protection for Egyptian and U.S. authors in their respective countries—but failed to address other problems, including the inadequate level of protection for certain works under the Egyptian copyright law. Unlike many developing countries, Egypt has a well-established motion picture, television, and recording industry. A subsequent program brought to the Copyright Office the largest and most

diverse group of institute participants yet. Fourteen officials from Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and Thailand participated in sessions on legislative solutions to copyright issues and enforcement of copyright against piracy. In addition, a high-level delegation from the People's Republic of China visited the office in May, and attorneys from Korea and Taiwan who are specializing in intellectual property spent internships at the Library. The effectiveness of the institutes has demonstrated the need for a collaborative, independent forum for experts to meet and exchange ideas. The International Copyright Institute has begun to perform that function.

*Acquisitions
abroad*

Although economic fluctuations have adversely affected the acquisition of foreign-language materials since fiscal 1986, a strengthened dollar has in some cases reversed this downward trend. Since June 1988, in fact, the dollar gained an overall 13.7 percent against the currencies of the seven countries where the Library does the most business: Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Survey trips by foreign acquisition specialists to countries whose publications have been difficult to acquire, especially those without well-developed book trades, are essential to the balanced development of the Library's collections. Trips to the Soviet Union established valuable contacts with research centers and exchange sources there, yielding 100 Central Asian titles needed for the collections. Other travel produced an exchange agreement in principle with the Czech and Slovak national libraries and information on Ukrainian-language resources in Austria and Poland. Trips to the Far East confirmed the lack of availability of democratic movement underground publications from China but produced more than four hundred serial publications from the headquarters of Korean dissident organizations; the acquisition of such elusive ephemeral materials reflecting political and social change throughout the world is of

significant potential research value. A trip to seven French-speaking nations of West Africa produced a wide variety of publications and established valuable exchange and purchase contacts. A trip to Cuba, the first by a Library official since the Cuban revolution, resulted in renewed exchange contacts, as did visits to the Argentinean ministry of foreign relations and the Mexican foreign ministry.

Exchanges

The Library's exchange program is especially important to the development of the Library's collections from sources overseas. Although there have been problems with exchanges of official publications, total receipts in this category increased 3 percent in fiscal 1989. The decline in official publications coming in from certain countries, especially in the English-speaking world, was offset by increases in receipts from smaller countries. A continuing problem remains with the U.S. Government Printing Office's performance regarding its statutory obligation to provide U.S. government documents to the Library's international exchange partners, which damaged the Library's credibility in conducting effective official exchanges. The GPO's new backlog of 16,000 pieces awaiting microreduction for distribution is in addition to the previous backlog of 8,000 pieces for 1986-88 materials. On the positive side, the quality of the microfiche prepared for exchange partners improved greatly. Exchanges with European partners were essentially stable, but declined significantly for Canada, Australia, China, and certain other Asian countries, which were offset by large increases in materials from Japan, Korea, and the Philippines.

The Library paid special attention in fiscal 1989 to exchanges with the USSR. The Library established new exchanges with four university libraries and with the Kharkov Scientific Library and negotiated a successful procedure that will allow the Library to initiate second requests from the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library.

The variegated network that sustains overseas acquisitions for the Library and other participating institutions consists of six field offices covering fifty-eight countries and includes eighty-nine dealers,

thirty-three contract representatives, and more than fifty-five hundred exchange partner. Acquisitions from Pakistan were strong, owing to increased publishing under that country's newly democratic government and to six successful acquisitions trips. Through a representative in Pakistan, the Library was able to acquire the first bulk shipment of publications from Afghanistan since 1979 (150 pieces) and a total of 32,000 pieces from Iran. Nine new participants joined the cooperative acquisitions programs in fiscal 1989:

<i>Program</i>	<i>Participant</i>
East Africa	National Library of Medicine
Middle East	Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of the Sciences
Iran	University of Utah University of Virginia University of California at Berkeley
Southeast Asia	Arizona State University
South Asia	Chicago Public Library
Brazil	National Library of Medicine University of California at San Diego

Other endeavors

The Library continued its support of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which lost one-fourth of its collections in a devastating fire. As a part of a five-country preservation study tour under UNESCO auspices, the Library organized a delegation of four academy library officials. Bilateral discussions were conducted regarding the next phases of the Leningrad fire recovery project. Library staff participated with the delegation in extensive consultations, facility tours, and seminars on conservation and microfilm technology. The delegation had specialized demonstrations of laboratory procedures such as special mending or boxing and leaf-casting and discussed with Conservation Office staff the conservation of damaged materials.

The Library made considerable progress in an important cooperative program with the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to improve bibliographic control over the Library's rich holdings of Arabic manuscript codices, with some seventeen hundred items being indexed during the year.

ADMINISTRATION, SPACE, AND PERSONNEL

The major organizational changes of fiscal 1989 occurred as a result of the transition. Managerial and organizational matters were very much on everyone's mind at the end of fiscal 1989 as the Library anticipated putting into place the new macro-organization.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

The reorganization of Management Services to Library Management Services took place in early June 1989, followed shortly thereafter by the transition of the Copyright Office to Copyright Services and of the Congressional Research Service to part of Congressional Services. The functions and organization of the last two units are the least affected by the transition process, although new initiatives are envisioned for both. Planning for Collections Services, Constituent Services, Cultural Affairs, and Special Projects continued.

Library Management Services

Library Management Services encompasses most of the organizational units from the previous department, with the addition of the Personnel and Labor Relations Office, Personnel Security Office, and Library Environment Resources Office, all from the Office of the Librarian. The relocation of these units is an example of the application of an overriding principle of the transition, to transfer responsibilities and functions into lower levels of the organization where possible. The same pattern will be followed to give new administrative accountability in fiscal and personnel matters to managers within divisional units.

Four new directorates were formed: Financial Services, Human Resources, Information Technology Services, and Integrated Support Services. Financial Services and Information Technology Services essentially absorbed the former Financial Management and Automated Systems offices, respectively.

<i>Human Resources</i>	Human Resources was created from a combination of the former Office of Personnel and Labor Relations, which was transferred from the Office of the Librarian, with the Affirmative Action and Women's Program offices and all EEO functions except those of the Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office (EEOCO). EEOCO and the Personnel Security Office, formerly in the Office of the Librarian, now both report to the Associate Librarian for Management.
<i>Integrated Support Services</i>	Integrated Support Services was established to improve customer service and communications and to develop an integrated operating philosophy shared by all. In the first phase of organization, Integrated Support Services comprised Buildings Management, Contracts and Logistics Services (renamed from the old Procurement and Supply Division), Health Services (transferred from the former Personnel Office), the Library Environment Resources Office (transferred from the Office of the Librarian), Office Systems Services (formerly the Central Services Division), Protective Services, and Safety Services. Project Support Services was established, and the Library Support Services Office was abolished. In phase two, the Library Environment Resources and Buildings Management offices were merged into Facilities Services and reorganized into three functional sections—Public Programs, Facility Operations, and Facility Design and Construction. Contracts and Logistics Services streamlined organizational and operational activities to improve procurement support. Facilities Services saw major improvements in the coordination of building activities and projects.
<i>Collections and Constituent Services</i>	The full implementation of the new organization in Collections Services and Constituent Services may take a year or two to conclude, involving as it does the most complex structures in the Library. Novel organizational linkages will include a management team involving both service units that will ensure the necessary links between the collections and the Library's constituents. Staff members at various levels will function and report to supervisors in both service units, particularly in areas where cataloging and reference functions overlap with the custodial management of the collections.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Unobligated Balance from Previous Year</i>	<i>Appropriations, Reimbursements, and Receipts</i>
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$ 7,926,961	\$215,936,029 ¹
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	—	19,653,985 ²
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service	—	44,709,658 ³
Salaries and expenses, National Film Preservation Board	—	250,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	—	36,474,472 ⁴
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	43,431	—
Furniture and furnishings	7,445,112	3,381,000
TOTAL	15,415,504	320,405,144
<i>Other Funds</i>		
United States/India Fund for cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation, special foreign currency program (dollar equivalent)	102,755	1,150,390
Consolidated working funds/real property operations	2,169,912	1,009,487
Gift, trust, and service fee funds ⁵	7,775,871	10,171,293
TOTAL	10,048,538	12,331,170
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$25,464,042	\$332,736,314

¹ Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts (see p. 73), amounting to \$5,000,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 100-458, approved October 1, 1988. Also includes \$61,745,620 net for reimbursable interagency agreements and reimbursable travel, of which an estimated amount of \$16,390,751 is unearned as of September 30, 1989.

² Includes copyright registration receipts (see p. 57), amounting to \$7,000,000 that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 100-458, approved October 1, 1988. Includes \$982,300 from copyright cable and jukebox fees in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(3) and 116(c)(1). Also includes reimbursements of \$8,065 for travel.

³ Includes \$25,376 for reimbursable salaries and travel.

⁴ Includes \$472 for reimbursable travel.

⁵ Excludes unearned receipts of \$720,039 for customer advances, plus an adjustment for the inclusion of decentralized receivables totaling \$317,248.

The principal value of Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

<i>In the U.S. Treasury</i>	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	\$ 20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	5,080,187
Total	\$6,511,300

<i>Total Available for Obligation</i>	<i>Obligated</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Not Available</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Forwarded to Fiscal 1990</i>
\$223,862,990	\$215,083,490	\$1,480,592	\$ 7,298,908
19,653,985	19,552,333	101,652	—
44,709,658	44,546,971	162,687	—
250,000	216,766	33,234	—
36,474,472	35,895,001	579,471	—
43,431	11,031		32,400
10,826,112	3,890,110	38,396	6,897,606
<u>335,820,648 ⁶</u>	<u>319,195,702</u>	<u>2,396,032</u>	<u>14,228,914</u>

1,253,145	797,438	—	455,707
3,179,399	277,552	—	2,901,847
17,947,164	9,740,646	—	8,206,518
<u>22,379,708</u>	<u>10,815,636</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,564,072</u>
<u>\$358,200,356</u>	<u>\$330,011,338</u>	<u>\$2,396,032</u>	<u>\$25,792,986</u>

Outside the U.S. Treasury

(market value September 30, 1989)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	\$ 2,449,000
McKim Fund*	2,066,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	98,000
Kindler Foundation Trust Fund	171,000
Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund	1,044,000
Rose Marie and Harold Spivacke Fund	900,000
Total	<u>\$ 6,728,000</u>
Total investments	<u>\$13,239,300</u>

*Additional income of the McKim Fund is invested in short-term securities valued at \$110,000.

⁶ In accordance with the provisions of P.L. 100-83, the Library provided the Librarian of Congress Emeritus with office space and other incidental administrative and clerical support, including an administrative assistant, from existing appropriations.

Together Collections and Constituent Services encompass the former Research Services and Processing Services departments, as well as the Collections Development Office (from the Office of the Librarian), the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (formerly part of National Programs), the Children's Literature Center (also from National Programs), the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (from National Programs), Visitor Services and the Retail Marketing Unit (both from National Programs), and the Photoduplication Service (from Management Services). The greatest number of Library staff members reside in these two related service units.

Examining the functions and objectives of Collections Services and Constituent Services identified a number of issues which need further investigation and analysis, including the concept of whole book cataloging, organization of acquisitions functions, definition of the collections development process in the Library, and the feasibility of merging the Serial Record and Serial and Government Publications Divisions. The formation of teams to study these issues begins the second phase of transition in these service units.

Cultural Affairs

The remaining service unit, Cultural Affairs, presents the greatest number of new initiatives, and the majority of its organizational units have yet to be formed in terms of staff and resources. Units from National Programs that were reorganized into Cultural Affairs late in the fiscal year included the American Folklife Center, the Exhibits Office (renamed Interpretive Programs), the Information Office (renamed Public Affairs), the Publishing Office, and the special events functions, part of the former Educational Liaison Office, now an Office of Special Events and Public Programs.

Cultural Affairs also encompasses the Development Office, Center for the Book, and Council of Scholars (all from the Office of the Librarian), and the Poetry Office (Research Services). Recruitment was under way at the close of the fiscal year for directors for the new offices established within this service unit—for Scholarly Programs, Interpretive Programs, and Communications.

Special Projects

This new service unit, with a small, permanent staff, supports accomplishment of the mission of the Library by serving as a catalyst for creative response to strategic and operational issues and by dealing with matters that affect multiple service units. Through special project teams authorized and approved by the Management Team, Special Projects will focus on Library-wide issues requiring a diversion of time and resources from multiple service units and not the designated function of another service unit. By definition, a special project has a beginning, a middle, and an end.

As a result of the shifts of various functions to other units of the Library, the Office of the Librarian now consists of the Librarian's immediate staff, including the acting Deputy Librarian, the Legislative Liaison Office, the Office of the General Counsel, and the Office of the Inspector General. The Associate Librarian of Congress assumes a new position as Assistant Librarian for Operations within the Office of the Librarian.

Other organizational changes in fiscal 1989 included the creation of an Office for Subject Cataloging Policy out of the Subject Cataloging Division, which still exists, and a restructuring of sections in the Order Division.

THE LIBRARY'S PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Renovation and restoration

The project to restore the Library's two original buildings, funded by a 1984 congressional appropriation to the Architect of the Capitol, has presented unusual challenges and demanded creative solutions by staff and readers alike. The work has caused minor inconveniences as well as major disruptions in reading room service and book delivery, and, while staff coped bravely with noise, dust, and temperature fluctuations, readers in the reading rooms noticed little effect on the quality of public service.

The remodeling is an extensive two-phase project involving complete overhauls or replacements of entire engineering systems and a total restoration of artwork and architectural details. In addition to new reading rooms, the Jefferson Building will house new food facilities, an upgraded Coolidge Auditorium with a new Gershwin Room

nearby, a new Rosenwald Room, and refurbished decorative spaces for exhibitions. The Adams Building will contain refurbished Social Science and Science and Technology reading rooms.

Near the end of the fiscal year, the first phase of the renovation project was 95 percent complete and expected to be finished by the end of the calendar year. Millwork and final cleaning were in progress in the Main Reading Room, and air-conditioning work was finished in the Adams Building and in progress on the last units serving the Jefferson. In the Jefferson Building, the installation of the colonnades, which will provide areas for appropriate reference staff and collections, and of restored windows and storm windows was finished. Decorative painting and art restoration in special areas of the building were also under way.

*Other space
planning*

Building activity on Capitol Hill included the installation of a refurbished Madison Sales Shop, remodeling of Madison exhibition areas and the installation of banners on the building, and replacement of sprinklers in critical collection areas. Elsewhere air-conditioning modifications were made to stabilize environmental conditions in the Library's facility at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, which houses nitrate film, and shelving reconfigurations allowed the consolidation of collections at the Landover Center Annex in Maryland.

Automation

There were four enhancements in the Library's automation environment during the year. The Library modernized its telecommunications systems with the installation of the AT&T fully integrated Digital Switch 85, which will eventually allow voice and data communications over the same line, and began installation of the Premise Distribution System, which will permit standardization for the next two to three decades. Computer processing capacity was effectively tripled with the acquisition of a new mainframe system, and the renovation of the Computer Service center improved site security for that facility.

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR THE LIBRARY STAFF

Hispanic heritage and black history

Programs in observance of National Hispanic Heritage Month in the fall included an address by U.S. Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos, a panel discussion on "Children's Literature in Puerto Rico: Then and Now," and screenings of the film *Zoot Suit*. Former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm was the keynote speaker for the February celebration of Black History Month; this year's theme was "The Role of the Afro-American in Church and Society." Other events included a screening of *Eyes on the Prize*, an overview of the civil rights movement between 1954 and 1965; a symposium on the topic "By the Bootstrap: The Talented Tenth Responds to the Challenges of the Black Community"; and a performance by the Voices Gospel Choir of the University of the District of Columbia.

At the fifth annual Handicapped Awareness Program, keynote speaker Alan A. Reich, president of the National Organization on Disability, discussed "Employment: A Vision for the Nineties." The Library also held its annual Health Benefits Fair, an Employee Assistance Program on "The Eighties Man—Emerging Issues," a session on the "Great American Smokeout," and a monthly series of educational programs to promote wellness.

The Library's second annual Family Day drew some twenty-five hundred staff members and their families and guests for an outdoor celebration. Events included music, refreshments, balloons, and activities for children, either provided by the staff or supported by local donors.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE STAFF

Payroll conversion

As a result of a task force study conducted in 1988, the Library decided in March of this fiscal year to proceed with the proposal to convert to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Payroll/Personnel System. A work group was formed to determine the best method of integrating staff members' personnel data with their payroll data in order to transfer this information to the new system. The work group met with representatives of the National Finance Center

(NFC), which administers the system for the Department of Agriculture, to seek an agreement with NFC and negotiate an implementation plan, which will serve as a road map for the conversion. The conversion is scheduled to take place on July 1, 1990.

A major reduction-in-force (RIF) in the Federal Research Division affecting fifty-nine positions was one of seven RIFs implemented in fiscal 1989. This RIF, scheduled to take effect on September 30, was suspended by Congress at the eleventh hour pending resolution of the Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal 1990. In the interim, placement offers were extended to all affected employees.

EEO pilot

In April, Library Management Services established a dispute resolution pilot project that was deemed successful enough to carry into fiscal 1990. Using a team concept, a small group of staff members representing labor and management isolated itself for two afternoons each week to resolve a variety of matters, including EEO complaints. The pilot's success in both resolving cases and creating a new forum for cooperative labor-management compromise over a five-month period led to the Transition Team's decision at the end of the fiscal year to initiate similar pilots in the other service units as well.

Developing better ways to resolve Library labor-management issues was the topic of a two-day session in August under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Labor's "Partners in Change" program, in which thirty Library managers and thirty union members participated. As a result of these deliberations and a subsequent follow-up session, the group reached a consensus on the establishment of a Library-wide labor-management consultative group. Representatives of management and labor also reaffirmed the seven values of the Library and recommended that the consultative management philosophy, as defined by the MAP report, be adopted throughout the Library.

An ever growing number of health complaints in the Library's Madison Building led to a collaborative research investigation of the work environment with the National Institute of Occupational Safety

and Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. An epidemiological survey of all Madison Building occupants in February was followed by environmental monitoring and sampling. Both studies are to be the subject of separate, written reports; a third report will present conclusions and recommendations based on the investigation.

The Voluntary Leave Transfer Program was put in place at the Library in fiscal 1989. This program allows federal workers to transfer annual leave to staff members who have exhausted their available leave because of a medical emergency.

Acting on a MAP recommendation from last fiscal year, the Library instituted a policy of limited access to its food facilities during peak hours in order to provide more expeditious service to Library and other government workers and their guests. Action on a MAP recommendation to ban smoking generally in Library buildings was still pending at year's end.

EMPLOYMENT

Intern Program

The Intern Program, which offers an intensive orientation in all Library operations, was expanded in 1988-89 to cover a nine-month period, including longer work assignments. The 1989-90 program, which included for the first time four interns nominated by national libraries abroad, added a four- to six-week management training segment. Student applicants are nominated by their library schools, and LC staff members may apply or be nominated by their supervisors for the program.

EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Paid from Appropriations to the Library</i>	<i>Paid from Other Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Office of the Librarian	59	9	68
Congressional Research Service	837	—	837
Copyright Office	550	—	550
Law Library	92	—	92
Management Services	683	149	832
National Programs	211	38	249
Processing Services	1,231	4	1,235
Research Services	796	134	930
TOTAL	4,459	334	4,793

*Appointments
and special
assignments*

Nora Bardak came to the Library as manager, personnel payroll conversion project, Library Management Services, in August.

Ben Benitez was named director for human resources, Library Management Services, in January.

Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian of Congress, served concurrently from early March through the fiscal year as the acting Assistant Librarian for Research Services.

Charles Doyle, senior specialist in American public law, Congressional Research Service, served as acting Law Librarian from the beginning of April, continuing in that capacity through the end of the fiscal year.

Patricia A. Gardner was named acting chief of Contracts and Logistics Services, Library Management Services, in April.

Ellen Hahn, chief, General Reading Rooms Division, Research Services, continued her service as chair of the Management and Planning Committee into the new fiscal year and served as acting special projects officer from April until June, when she was named acting director for research services.

Quincentenary John Hébert, assistant chief of the Hispanic Division, Research Services, began serving a full-time detail in March as coordinator of the Library's quincentennial observances in 1992 of Columbus's discovery of the New World.

Mary Berghaus Levering, chief of the Network Division, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, served from mid-March through the end of the fiscal year as acting executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee.

Tyrone J. Mason served as acting affirmative action coordinator, Human Resources Directorate, Library Management Services, from October 1988 through the end of the fiscal year.

Thomas W. Novotny, associate director for management studies, Congressional Research Service, served as acting director of the new Financial Services Directorate, Library Management Services, from early October until the end of the fiscal year.

*Cataloging
policy*

Mary K. D. Pietris was named chief of the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, Processing Services, in September.

Mary S. Price, director for bibliographic products and services, Processing Services, also served as acting director for acquisitions and overseas operations in that department from December through the end of the fiscal year.

Frank Reilly was appointed deputy director, Automated Systems Office (now Information Technology Services), Library Management Services, in January.

Winston Tabb was named director for research services, Research Services, in October 1988. He subsequently served from June 1989 through the end of the fiscal year as acting Deputy Librarian of Congress.

*Support
services*

James R. Trew, director of the Library Environment Resources Office, served as acting director for Integrated Support Services, Library Management Services, from June until the end of the fiscal year.

Susan H. Vita, chief of the MARC Editorial Division, Processing Services, was detailed full-time in June to the position of director of the Whole Book Cataloging Project.

RETIREMENTS

During fiscal 1989, three senior Library managers announced their plans to retire. Carleton W. Kenyon, Law Librarian since June 1971, retired at the end of March, closing out a career of forty-two years in public service. Robert C. Sullivan, director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, Processing Services, retired in December, and James P. Riley, executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, retired in March.



END

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